Bedford Gazette.

BY GEO. W. BOWMAN. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. TERMS, $2 PER YEAR.

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Select Poetry.

THE POLITICAL RIDE.

A CAMPAIGN SONG.

AIR—*Dearest May.*

A sight I saw the other night,
When all the world was still,
For then I saw the *Woolly Horse*,
A going down the hill.
He looked as if he wanted feed,
And drink from out the fountains,
And oft turned back his eager gaze
Towards the *Rocky Mountains.*
Oh, Buck and Breck,
You'll surely win the day,
The *Woolly Horse* has gone to grass,
So all the people say.

He drew a *curious looking chaise*,
And Fremont sat therein,
With Horace Greely by his side,
Both on a friendly grin.
"The *horse* is getting *very tired*,"
Quoth Greeley, then, *sub rosa*,
"I think we'll surely need *some aid*
From out your *Mariposa*."
Oh, &c., &c.

Fremont replied, "*I have it there*,
With that we'll *make a speck*,
And talk of *valor, gold and snow*,
And slander Buck and Breck."
Said Greeley, "that will never do
Without some other figures;"
And, *winking*, both at once cried out,
"We have it with the *niggers*."
Oh, &c., &c.

Thus onward rode the gallant pair,
On *homing matters* talking,
Of *tariff, bank*, and *special bills*,
For *bogus* and *defaulting*.
When lo! they saw far in advance
Old Buck was *going in*,
"We'll lose," cried Greeley, in despair,
Our horse can never win."
Oh, &c., &c.

"In spite of *mountains, gold and snow*,
I tell you now 'tis flat,
Old Buck and Breck will win the day,
And I shall lose that hat.
The White House then came full in view,
And Buck and Breck *rushed in*,
While all the people loudly cried,
"*Fremont, you cannot win!*"
Oh, Buck and Breck,
You'll surely win the day,
The *Woolly Horse* has gone to grass,
So all the people say.

☞ Congress adjourned at noon on Monday, in accordance with the previous resolution of the two Houses, but having failed to pass the army appropriation bill by reason of the House pertinaciously clogging it with provisions in reference to Kansas, which the Senate deemed irrelevent and arbitrary, would not therefore agree to, the President of the United States has promptly issued his proclamation calling an Extra Session, to convene at the Capitol on Thursday next, (tomorrow). It appears that all the general appropriation bills were passed, excepting the one for the army, which embraced some $14,000,000. The President, accompanied by some members of the Cabinet, being in attendance in the ante-rooms of the Senate, these and other important bills were duly signed, but many private bills, for want of time, it is said failed to receive the President's signature.

The entire amount of appropriations so far made is nearly $50,000,000, and with the sum needed for the army, the appropriations will swell up to between 63 and $64,000,000.

The following is the proclamation of the President:

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION:

Whereas, whilst hostilities exist with various Indian tribes on the remote frontiers of the United States, and whilst in other respects the public peace is seriously threatened, Congress has adjourned without granting the necessary supplies for the Army, depriving the Executive of the power to perform his duty in relation to the common defence and security, and an extraordinary occasion has thus arisen for the assembling of the two Houses of Congress, I do therefore, by this my Proclamation, convene said Houses to meet at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, on Thursday, the 21st day of August instant, hereby requiring the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble, to consult and determine on such measures as the state of the Union may seem to require.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, this 18th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1856 and the Independence of the United States the 81st.

By FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By order, W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION OF THE BLACK REPUBLICAN PARTY IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In our paper of yesterday we published the proclamation of the President convening the two houses of Congress to meet on Thursday, the 21st instant.

It is understood that all the members who were here on Monday at the hour of adjournment had notice on that day at three o'clock. We also took a passing notice of the cause which led to this state of things—the loss of the army appropriation bill. It was the initiative of the first practical triumph ever obtained in the United States, of that character, by a political faction. Our present form of government has endured since 1787. It is now sixty-nine years. We have heretofore passed through almost every form and shade of national parties, but each seemed to vie with the other in steady attachment to the constitution and the Union. It was immaterial whether Hamilton or Jefferson, or Adams, or Madison, led—whether Adams or Jackson, or Van Buren or Harrison, or Polk or Taylor, triumphed. It was all the same. Their differences, their contests, and their triumphs, were either as to the policy to be pursued in the administration of our national affairs, or the construction of constitutional provisions. In these conflicts there was even a line of demarcation which limited both parties, and beyond which, as a whole, they never ventured to pass. The people participated, and looked with interest on the exciting events of the day, and at the height and termination of the bitterest rivalry, always congratulated themselves that ours was the government of a written constitution, and that this Union was safe, because there stood not in the ranks of either party a solitary press, or one single leading man, who cunningly devised schemes to dissolve it, or plotted the shedding of American blood to obtain power. During this long period of political contest no such attempt was made. If there arose the solitary hydra-head of abolitionism, it was no bigger than a hand's breadth, and the patriotism of both great parties repressed its fury, and consigned it to insignificance and helplessness. In all this time, there was no Congress which failed to make appropriations for the support of all the branches of the government.

But now a new state of things has taken place. Men calling themselves patriots and statesmen have devoted their time, their money, and their talents to fan the flame of fanaticism. The most hateful and dangerous of all combinations—that of religion and politics—has been restored with an intensity which has been unparalleled, except in the days of our mother country, when heretics were burned, and in our own, in which witches were drowned.

By a sudden, vigorous, and wide-spread misrepresentation, made to the honest people of America, they succeeded in deceiving a great body of patriotic men in the North under false pretences, and obtained their support, and came into the Congress of the United States with a majority. Their first step, outside of that body, they took in the name of the Emigrant Aid Society. The result was the shedding of the first American blood by American brethren in Kansas. Men went there armed to do that very deed. In the midst of it, and when the hopes of the black-republicans were running high, when it seemed as if war would spread by degrees, until, like the undulations in a lake from the casting of a stone, the waves would be repeated and extended, until they reached the utmost extremities of our country. It was that moment that tried the strength of the construction of our government. Mobs and military associations had resisted and defied the civil power. The Chief Magistrate of the republic, with a firm and patriotic hand, tempering justice with mercy, and executing the laws with vigor but moderation, put an end to the shedding of the blood of brethern, and with the return of peace in Kansas the ambitious hopes of the Black Republicans began to wither. The spirit of desperation seized them. *In this spirit they have laid violent hands upon the constitution*, and *perpetrated a revolutionary act in order to enable them* to recommence a civil war, and array one vast section of this union against the other, for the sole purpose of obtaining the possession of supreme power. The process was obvious, and was to be short.

They voted against the appropriations for the support of the army in order to compel the President to disband it. If this could be effected, then *that howl* for which Mr. Sumner hoped and prophesied against South Carolina might have come, like the sad wail of the suffering and dying, first from Kansas and Missouri, and next from the border States. Revolution would then have become fierce and universal. The dread of the executive arm of this country was felt by every man, from whatever quarter he might come, whose secret wishes and designs were blood and plunder. The act refusing, under the circumstances, support to the army, was not only revolutionary, but was moral treason against the government. Besides, it had another aspect: In order to effect so profligate a purpose, they were willing to clothe the President with dictatorial powers—to put Kansas under martial law—to place the highways of our country by land and by sea at his single will—in effect, to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and to allow no man the right of appeal from his will. But this is only a part of the mischief contemplated. The black-Republican party never believed that the Senate of the United States would concur in such a proposition, and, therefore, it is plain that their true purpose was to compel the President to disband the army, and to let anarchy come with all its horrors. If this is not so, then they are playing puerile and fantastic tricks with edged and dangerous weapons. If they pretend to say that the President could still maintain the army, and keep it in efficient condition, then their act was useless and nugatory, and it would have been more graceful and dignified for them to have done that which could accomplish nothing except the gratification of their pride and the expression of their malice.

But our President cannot fashion his opinions by a black-republican standard. He will, no doubt, preserve the constitution by setting the example of respecting it himself, and will take care to preserve the Union against all attempts at its overthrow.

Let our countrymen cry aloud and spare not. There can be no doubt that the blow has been struck by the black-republican party with a view to revolution, anarchy, and disunion. Let no man spare them from this out. Let the people be warned.

We have but commenced this subject. We shall publish, in a day or two, extracts from the interesting debate in the Senate on the bill making appropriations for the army for the year ending the 30th of June, 1856. It will gratify and enlighten our readers. It occurred upon the amendment reported by the finance Committee of the Senate to strike out the revolutionary proviso passed by the black-republicans.—*Washington Union, Aug.* 20.

From the Boston Courier.

Hon. Rufus Choate on the Presidential Question.

The Whigs of Maine held a grand mass meeting in the town of Waterville yesterday. Hon. Rufus Choate was invited to be present, but being unable to attend, he sent a letter, in which he defined his own position on the Presidential question; and avowed his intention to vote for Mr. Buchanan. We give it below.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 9, 1856.

Gentlemen: Upon my return last evening, after a short absence from the city, I found your letter of the 30th ult., inviting me to take part in the proceedings of the Whigs of Maine, assembled in mass meeting.

I appreciate most highly the honor and kindness of this invitation, and should have had true pleasure in accepting it. The Whigs of Maine composed at all times so important a division of the great national party; which under that name, with or without official power, as a responsible administration or as only an organized opinion, has done so much for our country—our whole country—and your responsibilities at this moment are so vast and peculiar, that I acknowledge an anxiety to see—not wait to hear—with what noble bearing you meet the demands of the time. If the tried legions, to whom it is committed to guard the frontier of the Union, falter now, who, anywhere, can be entrusted?

My engagements, however, and the necessity of expediency of abstaining from all speech requiring much effort, will prevent my being with you. And yet, invited to share in your counsels, and grateful for such distinction, I cannot wholly decline my own opinion on one of the duties of the Whigs in what you well describe as "the present crisis in the political affairs of the country." I cannot now, and need not, pause to elaborate or defend, them. What I think, and what I have decided to do, permit me in the briefest and plainest expression to tell you.

The first duty, then, of Whigs, not merely as patriots and as citizens,—loving, with a large and equal love our whole native land,—but as Whigs, and because we are Whigs, is to unite with some organization of our countrymen, to defeat and dissolve the new geographical party, calling itself Republican. This is our first duty. It would more exactly express my opinion to say, that at this moment, it is our only duty. Certainly, at least, it comprehends or suspends all others; and in my judgment, the question for each and every one of us is, not whether this candidate or that candidate would be our first choice; not whether there is some good talk in the worst platform, and some bad talk in the best platform; not whether this man's ambition, or that man's servility, or boldness, or fanaticism, or violence, is responsible for putting the wild waters in this uproar;—but just this,—by what vote can I do most to prevent the madness of the times from working its maddest act,—the very ecstacy of its madness,—the permanent formation and the actual present triumph of a party which knows one half of America only to hate and dread it: from whose unconsecrated and revolutionary banner fifteen stars are erased or have fallen:—in whose national anthem the old and endeared airs of the Eutaw Springs, and the King's Mountain, and Yorktown, and those, later, of New Orleans, and Buena Vista, and Chapultepec, breathe no more. To this duty, to this question, all others seem to me to stand for the present postponed and secondary.

And why? Because, according to our creed, it is only the United America which can peacefully, gradually, safely, improve, lift up and bless with all social and personal and civil blessings, all the races and all the conditions which compose our vast and various family—it is such an America, only, whose arm can guard our flag, develope our resources, extend our trade, and fill the measure of our glory; and, because, according to our convictions, the triumph of such a Party puts that Union in danger. That is my reason. And for you, and for me, and for all of us, in whose regards the Union possesses such a value, and to whose fears it seems menaced by such a danger; it is reason enough. Believing the noble ship of state to be within a half cable's length of the lee shore of rock, in a gale of wind, our first business is to put her about, and crowd her off, into the deep, open sea. That done, we can regulate the stowage of her lower tier of powder, and select her cruising ground, and bring her officers to court-martial at our leisure.

If there are any in Maine—and among the Whigs of Maine I hope there is not one—but if there are any, in whose hearts strong passions, vaulting ambition, jealousy of men or sections, unreasoning and impatient philanthropy, or whatever else have turned to hate or coldness the fraternal blood and quenched the spirit of national life at its source; with whom the union of slave States and free States under the actual Constitution is a curse, a hindrance, a reproach; with these of course our view of our duty and the reason of it, are a stumbling block and foolishness. To such you can have nothing to say, and from such you can have nothing to hope. But if there are those again who love the Union as we love it, and prize it as we prize it; who regard it as we do, not merely as a vast instrumentality for the protection of our commerce and navigation and for achieving power, eminence and name among the sovereigns of the earth—but as a means of improving the material lot, and elevating the moral and mental nature, and insuring the personal happiness of the millions of many distant generations; if there are those who think thus justly of it—and yet hug the fatal delusion that, because it is good, it is necessarily immortal; that it will thrive without care; that anything created by man's will is above or stronger than His will; that because the reason and virtue of our age of reason and virtue could build it, the passions and stimulations of a day of frenzy cannot pull it down; if such there are among you, to them address yourselves, with all the earnestness and all the eloquence of men who feel that some greater interest is at stake, and some mightier cause in hearing, than ever yet tongue had pleaded or trumpet proclaimed. If such minds and hearts are reached, all is safe. But how specious and how manifold are the sophisms by which they are courted?

They hear and they read much ridicule of those who fear that a geographical party does endanger the Union. But can they forget that our greatest, wisest, and most hopeful statesmen have always felt, and have all, in one form or another, left on record their own fear of such a party? The judgments of Washington, Madison, Clay, Webster, on the dangers of the American Union—are they worth nothing to a conscientious love of it? What they dreaded as a remote and improbable contingency—that against which they cautioned, as they thought, distant generations—that which they were so happy as to die without seeing—is upon us.—And yet some men would have us go on laughing and singing, like the traveller in the satire, with his pockets empty, at a present peril, the mere apprehension of which, as a distant and bare possibility, could sadden the heart of the Father of his Country, and dictate the grave and grand warning of the Farewell Address.

They hear men say that such a party *ought not* to endanger the Union; that, although it happened to be formed within one geographical section, and confined exclusively to it; although its end and aim is to rally that section against the other on a question of morals, policy and feeling, on which the two differ eternally and unappeasibly; although, from the nature of its origin and objects, no man in the section outside can possibly join it, or accept office under it without infamy at home; although, therefore, it is a stupendous organization, practically to take power and honor, and a full share of the Government, from our whole family of States, and bestow them, substantially, all upon the antagonist family; although the doctrines of human rights, which it gathers out of the Declaration of Independence—that passionate and eloquent manifesto of a revolutionary war—and adopts as its fundamental ideas, announce to any Southern apprehension a crusade of government against slavery, far without and beyond Kansas; although the spirit and tendency of its electioneering appeals, as a whole, in prose and verse, the leading articles of its papers, and the speeches of its orators, are to excite contempt and hate, or fear of our entire geographical section, and hate or dread or contempt is the natural impression it all leaves on the Northern mind and heart; yet, that nobody anywhere ought to be angry, or ought to be frightened; that the majority must govern, and that the North is a majority; that it is ten to one nothing will happen; that, if worst comes to worst, the South knows it is wholly to blame, and needs the Union more than we do, and will be quiet accordingly.

But do they who hold this language forget that the question is not what ought to endanger the Union, but what will do it? Is it man as he ought to be, or man as he is, that we must live with or live alone? In appreciating the influences which may disturb a political system, and especially one like ours, do you make no allowance for passions, for pride, for infirmity, for the burning sense of even imaginary wrong? Do you assume that all men, or all masses of men, in all sections, uniformly obey reason, and uniformly wisely see and calmly seek their true interests? Where on earth is such a fool's Paradise as that to be found? Conceding to the people of the fifteen States the ordinary and average human nature, its good and its evil, its weakness and its strength, I for one, dare not say that the triumph of such a party ought not to be expected naturally and probably to disunite the States.

With my undoubting convictions, I know that it would be folly and immorality in men to wish it. Certainly there are in all sections and in all States those who love the Union, under the actual Constitution, as Washington did, as Jay, Hamilton, and Madison did—as Jackson, Clay and Webster loved it. Such even is the hereditary and the habitual sentiment of the general American heart. But he has read life and books to little purpose who has not learned that "bosom friendships" may be "to resentment soured," and that no hatred is so keen, deep, and precious as that.

"And to be wroth with one we love
Will work like madness in the brain."

He has read the book of our history to still less purpose, who has not learned that the friendships of these States—sisters, but rivals—sovereigns each, with a public life, and a body of interests, and sources of honor and shame of its own and within itself, distributed into two great opposing groups, are of all human ties most exposed to such rupture and such transformation.

I have not time in these hasty lines, and there is no need, to speculate on the details of the modes in which the triumphs of this party would do its work of evil. Its mere struggle to obtain the government, as that struggle is conducted, is mischievous to an extent incalculable. That thousands of the good men who have joined it deplore this is certain, but that does not mend the matter. I appeal to the conscience and honor of my country, that if it were the aim of a great party, by every species of access to the popular mind—by eloquence, by argument, by taunt, by sarcasm, by recrimination, by appeals to pride, shame, and natural right—to prepare the nation for a struggle with Spain or England, or Austria, it could not do its business more thoroughly. Many persons—many speakers—many, very many, set a higher and wiser example, but the work is doing.

If it accomplishes its object, and gives the government to the North, I turn my eyes from the consequences. To the fifteen States of the South, that Government will appear an alien Government. It will appear worse. It will appear a hostile Government. It will represent to their eye a vast region of States, organized upon Anti-Slavery, flushed by triumph, tribune and press; its mission to inaugurate Freedom and put down the oligarchy; its constitution the glittering and sounding generalities of natural right which make up the Declaration of Independence. And then and thus is the beginning of the end.

If a necessity could be made out for such a party we might submit to it as to other unavoidable evil, and other certain danger. But where do they find that? Where do they pretend to find it? Is it to keep slavery out of the Territories? There is not one but Kansas in which Slavery is possible. No man fears, no man hopes for Slavery in Utah, New Mexico, Washington or Minesota. A national party to give them to Freedom is about as needful and about as feasible as a national party to keep Maine for Freedom. And Kansas! Let that abused and profaned soil have calm within its borders: deliver it over to the natural law of peaceful and spontaneous immigration; take off the ruffian hands; strike down the rifle and the bowie knife; and guard its strenuous infancy and youth till it comes of age to choose for itself—and it will choose freedom for itself, and it will have forever what it chooses.

When this policy, so easy, simple and just, is tried and fails, it will be time enough to resort to revolution. It is in part because the duty of protection to the local settler was not performed that the Democratic party has already by the action of its great representative convention resolved to put out of office its own administration. That lesson will not and must not be lost on anybody. The comntry demands that Congress, before it adjourns, give that Territory peace. If it do, time will inevitably give it freedom.

I have hastily and imperfectly expressed my opinion through the unsatisfactory forms of a letter, as to the immediate duty of Whigs. We are to do what we can to defeat and disband this geographical party. But by what specific action we can most effectually contribute to such a result is a question of more difficulty. It seems now to be settled that we present no candidate of our own. If we vote at all, then, we vote for the nominees of the American or the nominees of the Democratic party. As between them I shall not venture to counsel the Whigs of Maine, but I deem it due to frankness and honor to say, that while I entertain a high appreciation of the character and ability of Mr. Fillmore, I do not sympathise in any degree with the objects and creed of the particular party that nominated him, and do not approve of their organization and their tactics.

Practically, too, the contest, in my judgment, is between Mr. Buchanan and Col. Fremont.—In these circumstances I vote for Mr. Buchanan. He has large experience in public affairs; his commanding capacity is universally acknowledged; his life is without a stain. I am constrained to add that he seems at this moment, by the concurrence of circumstances, more completely than any other, to represent that sentiment of nationality,—tolerant, warm and comprehensive,—without which, without increase of which, America is no longer America: and to possess the power, and I trust, the disposition to restore and keep that peace, within our borders and without, for which our hearts all yearn, which all our interests demand, through which and by which alone we may hope to grow to the true greatness of nations.

Very respectfully, your fellow-citizen,
RUFUS CHOATE.

To E. W. Farley and other gentlemen of the Maine Whig State Central Committee.

An Abolition Orator.

One of the self-constituted delegates to the Black Republican Convention, which nominated Col. FREMONT, was Dr. JOSEPH E. SNODGRASS. He is also a leading Black Republican orator. He has spoken for FREMONT already at a number of places, and we understand that he may shortly be expected in Pennsylvania. He is particularly famous for his attacks on slavery, and terribly vindictive against the Democratic party, because it is willing to allow the people of the Territories the right enjoyed by the citizens in all the States, of regulating the character of their domestic institutions for themselves. No doubt he descants with all the eloquence of a SUMNER, the venom of a GIDDINGS, or pleads with all the pathos of a Mrs. STOWE, for the slave, and waxes fierce and indignant as a GREELEY, at the bare mention of "slave-holders," "slavery aggression," and at the idea of "traffic in human flesh and blood," etc., etc.

We wish, however, to call attention to a circumstance which will serve as an admirable prelude to this virtuous gentleman's oratorical performances, and which will be published wherever he undertakes to mislead the public on this question. We allude to the fact that he was formerly a slave-holder himself, and that instead of manumiting his slaves, *he sold them and put the money in his pocket* ere he undertook the business of preaching Black Republicanism.

In reply to the request of a gentleman in Washington, the following letter, with an accompanying bill of sale, by which Dr. SNODGRASS conveyed two negroes to Mr. BURKHART, was furnished, and the correspondence placed at our disposal:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
August 11, 1856.

SIR:—In compliance with your request, I forward to you a copy of the bill of sale from Dr. Joseph E. Snodgrass, the travelling Abolition orator, conveying to Daniel Burkhart two slaves. I cannot comply with your further request to have it certified under the seal of the Clerk of the County Court. It has never been recorded, as it is not usual in Virginia, to record such instruments, nor does the law require it where the sale of a slave, or other personal chattle, is accompanied by the transfer of possession from grantor to grantee, as was the case in the transfer of the slaves by Dr. Snodgrass to Mr. Burkhart. The copy I send to you is in the hand-writing of Mr. Burkhart, with which I am well acquainted, and who in person handed it to me. Mr. Burkhart is a gentleman of great intelligence and worth. He was for many years a magistrate of the county of Berkley, and is at this time the Cashier of the Bank of Berkley, Virginia. Dr. Snodgrass will not dare to deny that he first made sale of all the slaves which he inherited from his father, and put the price of flesh and blood into his pocket, before he assumed the vocation of teaching his fellow men what an atrocious crime it is to hold a human being in bondage. Such hypocrites and impostors should be scounted from every stand from which they attempt to address the people.

Know all men by these presents, That I, Joseph E. Snodgrass, of the city of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, for and in consideration of the sum of eight hundred dollars to me in hand, paid by Daniel Burkhart—the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have bargained and sold, and by these presents, do bargain and sell unto the said D. Burkhart, a negro man named Charles, of about the age of thirty-six years; also, a negro woman, wife of the said Charles, named Emily, aged about nineteen years, together with the natural increase of the said Emily. And I, the said Joseph E. Snodgrass, for myself and my heirs, executors and administrators, do hereby warrant the said negroes and their increase to be slaves for life.—In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 1st day of December, 1848.

(A copy.) JOSEPH SNODGRASS.

[SEAL.]

From the Hollidaysburg Standard of Aug. 20.

Col. David H. Hofius
and
Hon. Charles Sumner.

This martyr to free Kansas, free speech, and free niggers, as we stated in our last, is, or lately has been, rusticating at the house of Dr. Jackson, at Cresson. Since his arrival, what little sympathy was manifested for him in this neighborhood has entirely given way to feelings of deep disgust. There is nothing whatever the matter with him. He is hale and hearty, has a good appetite, and talks politics with all the bitter vindictiveness that a Yankee fanatic can command. One day last week, Col. D. H. Hofius, an Old Line Whig, and J. Blair Moore, Democrat, and Col. J. J. Patterson, Republican, one of the editors of the Harrisburg Telegraph, visited Cresson. In company with a man named Gemmit, at the invitation of Dr. Jackson, they called upon Mr. Sumner, who received them very cordially. He soon asked Mr. Hofius how Mr. Ford had succeeded here. The Colonel told him frankly that he did not succeed very well—that his meeting was composed of Democrats and Fillmore men—that very few Fremont men were present in consequence of there being but few in the place.—This frank avowal irritated the gentleman with the soft brain, and he poured forth a perfect torrent of invectives against Pennsylvanians.—While emptying his vials of Republican wrath, he declared that the Whigs and Democrats of Pennsylvania were white slaves, and that he should glory in seeing them brought to the block, and disposed of under the auctioneer's hammer. This unqualified assertion of the Yankee fanatic did not fail to arouse the indignation of the Pennsylvanians, and Col. Hofius made some tart reply, which only aggravated the martyr the more, and he showered abuse of the foulest kind upon Pennsylvanians indiscriminately, and when the party attempted to vindicate their State, the dignified Yankee Abolitionist cooly opened a Boston paper, and commenced reading. The party came away completely disgusted, and Col. Hofius, who previously felt great sympathy for the man before he uttered such atrocious sentiments, declares openly that his Honor earned a great many more canelngs than he has ever received.

It is intimated by one of the nigger sheets that Mr. Sumner is about to traverse Pennsylvania to make niggerite capital. If so, we advise him not to make use of such language.—The people of Pennsylvania are freemen—he who says to the contrary is a black hearted liar—they love the Constitution, the Laws and the Union—they are law abiding, too, and they will *not* suffer any Yankee Abolitionists to come from the slaves of the cotton mills of Massachusetts, and heap villainous abuse upon them with impunity.

THE FREMONTERS AND OUR NATURALIZED CITIZENS.—The sudden and hypocritical regard of the Fremonters for our naturalized citizens is unmercifully exposed in the subjoined extract from the *New Haven Register:*

"The *Hartford Times* says that Gov. Dutton, on taking the chair of the Know Nothing Convention, made a few remarks, in which he said that "the more he reflected the more he became convinced that unless the foreigners among us—the agents and auxiliaries of despotism in Europe—were *met and put down*, we were no longer safe.' [Applause.] The speaker continued, saying that the *foreign element* in our population was a BRUTAL, *unenlightened*, IGNORANT agency.' This must have been very gratifying to the 'Fremont *German* Club,' which the *Courant* claims exists in Hartford.—Where is Ole Bull? Where is Hoffman? where is Hecker?"

Gov. Dutton is one of the most prominent and influential supporters of Fremont in New England.

Pay of Members of Congress.

The New York *Tribune*, of the 18th, contains an article denouncing the members of Congress who voted for the bill increasing their own compensation to $3,000. In this instance, that paper has acted independently of party considerations, and the force of its condemnation falls on the heads of Giddings and a large number of other Black Republicans who voted for the bill. The *Tribune* gives the ayes and nays on the passage of the bill. From the list it appears that of the members from the slave holding States, thirty voted for the bill and forty-three voted against it. Seventy free State members voted for the bill and fifty-five against it. The entire Massachusetts delegation voted in favor of it. The Rhode Island delegation voted for it in solid column, (two deep.) Vermont and Connecticut gave each one vote against it. In the delegations of all the New England States together, the bill had a majority in its favor of two to one. Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida and Virginia gave but one vote each in favor of the bill. Mr. Ritchie, of this city, voted against the bill. Mr. Purviance, who represents the 22d District, as also Mr. Covode, of Westmoreland, voted in favor of it. Upon a fair review of the vote, we have no disposition to prevent the *Tribune*, if we could do so, from indulging in the following strictures:

"It was just forty years ago that the Congress of that day undertook to increase the pay of members. They put it up to barely $1,500 a year, which is about what they now receive, on the average, at the old charge of eight dollars per day. We believe they did not make the rise retrospective, as the new act does.—Yet this $1,500 a year demolished nearly all who were concerned in it. Henry Clay, who had not had a competitor at the polls for some time previous, barely saved himself from defeat by superhuman exertions, unrivaled ability on the stump, by appealing to his great and admitted public services, and by virtually confessing that he had done wrong, and promising to do better. Members of moderate abilities and ordinary services went down before the surge of public indignation like dry grass before a prairie fire. The new Congress hastened to repeal the Compensation Act and go back to the eight dollars per day, which did not look so insignificant to their constituents at their lonely firesides as to the dispensers of millions at Washington.

"But the retrospective feature of the new act is most indefensible. Every member now in Congress virtually contracted to serve through the last term for $720. Instead of that, a majority have now voted to take to themselves $3,000 for that service. This is not exactly stealing, but it is a very sharp kind of conveying. See if it does not howl down a good many of those engaged in it! We earnestly advise all parties not to put up members who voted for this grab in any of the close districts. It will not be safe.

"People of the United States! ask your present or prospective candidates for Congress what they think of this new Compensation Act, and try to have their answers in black and white before you vote for any of them!"

It is not long since Mr. Greeley congratulated the country on having such a glorious Congress as the present. He might have tolerated a little stealing in consideration of extra services on the Kansas question.

Col. Fremont's Financial Operations.

On Saturday the reports of the various departments in answer to Senator Bigler's resolution were sent into the Senate, and cursory examination of the facts and copies from the records therein contained justify us in announcing that their publication will develope some transactions connected with Col. Fremont's financial and military operations in California of the most astounding character. Heretofore there has been a veil of romance—a sort of charm—thrown around these transactions, whereby they have evaded public scrutiny: and while we have been of opinion that, under the glare of magnified achievements and adventures, there were covered up speculations and peculations of large and small degree, yet we confess we had no adequate conception of what *seems* now likely to be unfolded in the full light of day.

Heretofore we have been compelled to grope in the dark, having only isolated facts from which we might draw inferences of presumptions, and, therefore, however well grounded they might have been, still there was room for doubt. But in these reports the connecting circumstances and facts all appear, like the links in a chain. They follow each other, and bring the mind irresistably to a conclusion fatal to Fremont.

It has been a matter of wonder how a young army officer, with no known or visible means of resources, should suddenly be enabled to establish a large "*ranche*," filled with herds of cattle, &c., and enter into supplying Indians with BEEF in unheard-of quantities, and thus be enabled, in a short time, to prefer a claim against the government amounting to several hundred thousands of dollars. Equally surprising was it that he should have money with which to purchase a Spanish claim of sixty-odd leagues of land, of fabulous value, the very rocks and stones of which, we are told, are glittering with gold! So, also, was it inexplicable to the uninitiated, who are ignorant of the manner in which "claims" against the government are sometimes gotten up, how, in a service of five or six months, a small batallion of men, numbering, perhaps, three to four hundred, should incur liabilities on account of "subsistence, supplies, &c., amounting to more than a million of dollars. But these reports and accompanying documents explain all. They unravel the mystery. Horses by the thousand, cattle at the rate of a beef a day for each soldier, and "other things in proportion"—such are these claims, nearly all, it seems, certified to as "correct and just," and "applied to the public service" by the immaculate black-republican candidate for President, John C. Fremont! But notwithstanding the skill with which these claims were gotten up, backed up by the certificate of Lieutenant Colonel Fremont, and the great influence brought to bear in their favor, it appears that only about $140,000, or about *one-seventh part of the whole amount*, were recommended for allowance and payment, leaving some EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS STILL OUTSTANDING and unpaid, and which we are quite sure will never be paid *until John C. Fremont is elected President.—Washington Union.*

ANOTHER FIRE.—About 12 o'clock on Tuesday night last, our citizens were aroused by the cry of fire, which resulted in the destruction of a Stable and Ten Pin ally. No other damage was sustained, there being a perfect calm at the time. How the fire occurred is as yet a mystery.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, August 29, 1856.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE!!!

"The Union of lakes—the Union of lands,
The Union of States none can sever;
The Union of hearts, and the Union of hands,
And the flag of our Union forever!"

FOR PRESIDENT,

HON. JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HON. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

Electors at Large.

Charles R. Buckalew. Wilson M'Candless.

District Electors.

George W. Nebinger.	Abraham Edinger.
Pierce Butler.	Reuben Wilber,
Edward Wartman.	George A. Crawford.
Wm. H. Witte.	James Black.
John McNair.	Henry J. Stahle.
John H. Brinton.	John D. Roddy.
David Laury.	Jacob Turney.
Charles Kessler.	J. A. J. Buchanan.
James Patterson.	William Wilkins.
Isaac Slenker.	James G. Campbell.
Francis W. Hughes.	Thomas Cunningham.
Thomas Osterhout.	John Keatley.

Vincent Phelps.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

Canal Commissioner,

GEORGE SCOTT.

Auditor General,

JACOB FRY, JR.

Surveyor General,

COL. JOHN ROWE, (of Franklin county.)

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

Congress—WILSON REILLY.
Assembly—Col. WM. C. REAMER.
" Capt. G. NELSON SMITH.
District Attorney—G. H. SPANG.
County Surveyor—SAML. KATTERMAN.
Associate Judge—A. J. SNIVELY.
Commissioner—H. J. BRUNER, (3 years.)
" CADWALADER EVANS, (1 yr.)
Poor Director—GEORGE ELDER.
Auditor—HENRY B. MOCK, (3 years.)
" THOS. W. HORTON, (2 years.)
Coroner—JOHN HARSHBARGER.

Mr. Buchanan and the Old-Line Whigs!

☞On last Saturday, week, Mr. BUCHANAN was in Bedford, and, having stepped into the house of Mr. SCHELL for a short time, a number of persons called in to take him by the hand. As he was about to leave for the Springs, it was remarked by one of the company—"Mr. Buchanan, we will give you as an escort Mr. RENSHAW and Mr. WM. HARTLEY, two old-line Whigs who intend to vote for you under existing circumstances." Mr. Buchanan playfully said in reply—"I am very much obliged to you, gentlemen; but I don't know that I am under any special obligations, as the compliment is to the PRINCIPLE of which I am the mere agent, and not to ME." This was the highest mark of respect Mr. B. could have paid the intelligent gentlemen to whom he was speaking, conveying the idea that principles and not men were the motives now propelling the actions of the old-line Whigs. An individual sitting at an adjoining door, happened to "*overhear*" a few words of the conversation, and reported Mr. Buchanan as having seriously declared, in effect, that he did not thank an old-line Whig to vote for him, and the result of this eaves-dropping is half a column of K. N. trash to carry out the fabrication. If Mr. Buchanan's remark could have conveyed such a meaning, it would have been a deliberate insult to the gentlemen he addressed. And will any one believe that gentlemen of the character and intelligence of Mr. Renshaw and Mr. Hartley would not have resented the indignity at once by declining to take a seat in his carriage? The charge carries its own refutation, and its authors are entitled to the appellation of ten cent men in every sense of the term!

☞FORD, a rank abolitionist from Ohio, made a speech in Bedford recently in favor of FREMONT and against FILMORE—and, whilst Fr. Jordan & Co. profess to be the friends of Filmore, their organ contains a fulsome article in commendation of the speech of this Abolitionist, which proves the secret coalition between the Filmore leaders and the supporters of FREMONT. Filmore declared in a public speech that the election of Fremont would result in a dissolution of the Union, and yet his professed organ in Bedford applauds the emissaries who are strolling over the country lecturing in his behalf!—Do candid men require any better evidence of the "bargain" than this?

P. S. My friends of the American party insisted on putting me as Chairman of their county committee; and as such I have been endeavoring to do something to bring about the *defeat of Loco Focoism!* I am not altogether sure that you act cordially with the American party, but, not being very well acquainted in your township, I have ventured to put you on the above named committee, believing one thing at least to be certain, and that is that you cannot support the Cincinnati platform, or any one who stands upon it. Your compliance with the request of the above circular, I should consider as both a political and personal favor. Hoping it may suit both your notions of duty and propriety, I remain most respectfully yours, &c.

FR. JORDAN.

Bedford, June 7, 1856.

☞The above beautiful epistle was addressed by FR. JORDAN to an old-line whig in Bedford County, with the request that the said Whig would act as a member of the secret K. N. Committee, and aid the Chairman thereof in "*bringing about the defeat of Loco Focoism.*" Francis barked up the wrong tree, however, for the gentleman so addressed will not only not aid him in this business, but has declared emphatically for Buchanan and Democracy, as thousands of other old-line Whigs are doing. The whig thus addressed placed Mr. Jordan's printed Circular and *written* Postscript in the hands of a friend with permission to use it as he saw proper, backed by the declaration that there are a number of Whigs in his immediate neighborhood who are determined to pursue the same course. It will be seen that the Chairman's professed love for the dear NATIVE and the COLORED man is only a *cloak* to induce honest Democrats to aid him in defeating a party to which they have always been attached. "*False Pretence*" of no worse character than this would JUG a man if employed in the business transactions of life. We advise Francis to be careful to whom he writes! A number of his secret Committee have already repudiated him and his contemptible circular; and honest freemen will teach him that a "*personal* favor" to Fr. Jordan is a poor consideration when contrasted with their duty to their country.

Ridiculing the Germans.

The Fillmore, ALIAS Fremont organ in Bedford, devotes near a column in RIDICULING the honest Germans who are unable to speak the English language plainly. The Germans who will tamely submit to such indignity, by voting for such a party, are not fit to live in a civilized country.

K. N. Oaths as administered in Bedford County.

☞We publish below the Know Nothing initiating ceremonies as they actually took place in the several Lodges of BEDFORD COUNTY. The information comes through a source which leaves no room for doubt on the subject. Before an applicant could enter the lodge to be initiated, he was required to take an obligation of SECRECY, and to make satisfactory answers to the eight questions herewith appended:

1 Are you 21 years of age?

2 Do you believe in the existence of a Supreme Being, the Creator and preserver of the Universe; and that an obligation at this time taken will be binding upon you *through life?*

3 Were you born within the limits or under the jurisdiction of the United States of America?

4 In religious belief are you a Roman Catholic?

5 Have you or have you not been reared under Protestant influence?

6 Are or were either of your parents Roman Catholics in religious belief?

7 If married, is your wife a Roman Catholic?

8 Are you willing to use your influence and *vote only* for native born American citizens for all offices of honor or trust in the gift of the People to the exclusion of ALL FOREIGNERS and Aliens, and of ROMAN CATHOLICS in particular, and without regard to party predilections?

Having thus answered the above questions, the new-born "American" was introduced to the Elephant, and took the following oaths:

FIRST DEGREE—OBLIGATION.

You and each of you, of your own free will and accord, in the presence of Almighty God and these Witnesses, your right hand resting on this *Holy Bible* and *Cross* and your left hand raised towards Heaven, in token of your sincerity, do solemly promise and swear that you will not make known to any person or persons, any of the signs, secrets, mysteries or objects of this organization, unless it be to those, whom after due examination, or lawful information, you shall find to be members of this organization in good standing: That you will not cut, carve, print, paint, stamp, stain, or in any way, directly or indirectly, expose any of the secrets or objects of this order, nor suffer it to be done by others, if in your power to prevent it unless it be for official instruction. That so long as you are connected with this organization, if not regularly dismissed from it, you will, in all things, political or social, so far as this order is concerned, comply with the will of the *majority* when expressed in a lawful manner, though it may conflict with your *personal preferences*, so long as it does not conflict with the Grand, State, or Subordinate Constitution, the Constitution of the United States of America, or that of the State in which you reside, and that you will not, under any circumstances whatever, knowingly recommend an unworthy person for initiation, nor suffer it to be done if in your power to prevent it. You furthermore promise and declare that you will not *vote*, nor give your influence for any man for any *office* in the gift of the *People* unless he be an *American born* citizen in favor of *Americans born* ruling *America*, nor if he be a *Roman Catholic*, and that you will not *under any circumstances*, expose the *name* of any member of this order, nor reveal the existence of such an organization. To all the foregoing you bind yourselves, under no less penalty than that of being expelled from the order, and of having your name posted and circulated throughout the different Councils of the United States as a *purjurer*, and as a traitor to God and your *country*; as a being unfit to be employed, entrusted, countenanced, or supported in any business transaction; as a person totally unworthy the confidence of all good men, and as one at whom the finger of scorn should ever be pointed. So help you God.

SECOND DEGREE.—OBLIGATION.

You and each of you, of your own free will and accord, in the presence of Almighty God and these Witnesses, your left hand resting on your right breast, and your right hand extended to the *Flag* of your *Country*, do solemnly and sincerely swear that you will not, under any circumstances, disclose in any manner, nor suffer it to be done by others if in your power to prevent it, the name, signs, passwords, or other secrets of this degree—that you will in all things conform to all the rules and regulations of this order and to the Constitution and By-laws of this or any other council to which you may be attached, so long as they do not conflict with the Constitution of the U. States, nor that of the State in which you reside—that you will, under all circumstances, if in your power so to do, attend to all regular *signs* and summonses that may be thrown or sent you by a brother of this or any other degree of this order; that you will support in all political matters for all political offices, 2d d. (second degree) members of this order, provided it may be necessary for the *American* interest; that if it may be done legally, you will, when elected to *any office*, remove ALL FOREIGNERS, Aliens or ROMAN CATHOLICS from office: and that you will *in no case* appoint such to office. All this you promise and declare on your honor as Americans to sustain and abide by, without any hesitation or mental re-servation whatever. So help you God and keep you steadfast.

☞Will Mr. JORDAN deny that he took both the above degrees? If not, we would ask him, how he reconciles his oath to support the Constitution of our country, (as a Representative in the Legislature of this State,) with these humiliating obligations resting upon him, requiring him to disfranchise every man who was born in a foreign country, or who belongs to the Catholic Church? Our glorious Constitution says—"No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States," and yet these K. N. obligations assume the very reverse, repudiating this beautiful feature in our Constitution, cemented by the blood of the Revolution.

We would ask him another question. How does he reconcile his desired *fusion* with Mr. FREMONT with the above obligations, now that it is proved that Mr. Fremont is a Catholic. Is there not a degree of recklessness in this whole business revolting to every sense of propriety and fair dealing? We call upon all candid men to pause, consider, and then answer at the ballot box. In order to sustain this declaration, we call attention to the following articles from the Daily News, a K. N. Fillmore paper in Philadelphia, and heretofore one of the leading organs of the Whig Party in Pennsylvania:

From the Philadelphia News, Aug. 20.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

Proving Fremont to be a Roman Catholic!!

The following Letter from the Hon. Nathan Sargent, well known as Oliver Old School to our readers, we find in the Boston *Ledger* of the 15th. Col. Russell, whose testimony is here given, is a close personal friend of, and an old companion in-arms with Fremont. We can hardly conceive how anything can be offered of a more conclusive character on the precise point of Fremont's Romanism. We give it without further comment:—

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2, 1856.

A. B. Ely, Esq.—Dear Sir: I have your note of the 28th July, inquiring where Col. William Russell, of Missouri, resides or may be addressed, and asking me what he has said, or will say, in reference to Col. Fremont's religious opinions?

Col. Russell's residence is at Harrisonville, Cass Co., Mo.; but I am informed that he is at present in Baltimore on a visit.

Col. Russell is a man who *will* say what he *has* said; and he has said to me that Col. Fremont was a Catholic when he was in California. I spent an evening with Col. R. at Brown's Hotel two or three weeks ago, and knowing that he had been much with Col. F. in California, and on very intimate terms with him, I asked him if he knew anything of Col. Fremont's religious views at that time? He replied that he did; that he was with him a great deal, and in fact might say that he had slept under the same blanket with him for eight months. I then asked him what Col. F. was? He replied, a Catholic. I asked him if he was sure of this? "Perfectly," he said; and then added, "*Col. Fremont won't deny that he was a Catholic; every body there so understood it, and he made no secret of it.*"

Further conversation occurred between us on the subject, but this is the sum and substance of it. I asked him if I might refer to this conversation and use his name? He replied, "certainly; you are at liberty to do so." But he again said, "COL. FREMONT WILL NOT DENY THAT HE WAS A CATHOLIC."

Col. Russell, you may not be aware, was Col. Fremont's principal witness on his trial before the Court Martial. Should Col. Fremont deny over his own signature that he was a Catholic when in California, I presume Col. Russell will then speak for himself.

Col. R. is an old, ardent, personal friend of Henry Clay, with whose family his own is connected, his daughter having married Mr. Clay's grandson.

I am, very truly,
Your obedient servant,
N. SARGENT.

From the Daily News Aug. 23.

FREMONT'S CATHOLICISM has now been so tightly fastened upon him by the most indisputable testimony, that we can scarcely find one of his friends possessing the boldness and effrontery to deny it. At first, his friends were vociferous and indignant; but now they are meek and humble, and hope to see the subject ignored or forgotten. It only goes to show how debased politics can make some men, who will stoop to deny a self-evident fact, in the face of proof "strong as holy writ."

Read Carefully the First Page.

☞The first page is full of interest. Read it carefully—but especially read the masterly and convincing Letter of RUFUS CHOATE to his Whig brethren of Maine, by which it will be seen that this distinguished Whig proclaims for Buchanan. In speaking of the letter, the Philadelphia Argus says:

The nationality of Mr. Choate is well known, but even those friends who knew him best were hardly prepared for such fearless and emphatic avowals of thorough Unionism, and such a decided and pronounced step. The National Democracy most respectfully and heartily welcome Rufus Choate into their crowded and augmenting ranks. What a splendid demonstration of the truth and soundness of our principles it is, that the very flower of the patriotism, learning, talent, and virtue of the late Whig party is compelled, by the mere course of events, to take refuge under the banners of Democracy! Rufus Choate is the peer of the pet rhetorician of Free Soilism—Charles Sumner himself—in eloquence and learning, and his superior in common sense and massive intellect. Choate's constitutional ideas and sympathies were formed and matured under the majestic auspices of Daniel Webster. Having imbibed Webster's serene and impartial Constitutionalism and Nationality, Rufus Choate readily perceived the narrowness and shallowness, and evasiveness of what dubs itself "Republicanism." He views the slavery question calmly and practically, from a stand point that embraces the whole country within its range of vision. His unfaltering intellect always keeps itself in relation with the nation and the nation's common interests. He thinks, "not as a Northern man, not as a Southern man, but as an American." His fundamental thought always is that, at all hazards, at all sacrifices, and in any event, the Union must be preserved. And so thinks every great mind. The Union of the States has ever been, and now is, the glory, the joy, the hope, the political idol of every American patriot and statesman. That Union was sprinkled with the blood of our Fathers, watered with their tears, cemented and made strong by their concessions and sacrifices, sanctified by their prayers, sustained by their incessant and devoted labors, and watched over by their constant anxiety. Every public man among us who deserves the name of statesman has placed the Union in his heart, next to his God. Not that these great ones cherished any blind and unreasoning love for the Union. But they comprehended that the Union was the sole and strong safeguard of our liberties, the copious fountain of our prosperities, the essence of our national greatness.—As Washington and Jefferson felt and spoke, so speak now such minds and hearts as Rufus Choate. Alexander Hamilton once said in private conversation, that "to break the Union would be to break his heart." That expresses the throbbing devotion of the fathers to the Union—it expresses the desire and anxiety of true and intelligent patriots now.

The tide of untoward events has, at last, drifted the Union amid the breakers so feared and dreaded, by Washington, and all our fathers. The nation is divided by sectional party lines. The contest for the Presidency threatens to be sheerly geographical. Can the Union survive such a fearful trial? It is time for all wise and good men to come to the rescue. It is time to forget all past minor issues, to ignore mere differences about finance, currency and public works, and to surround the imperilled Constitution with a cordon of stout and fraternal patriots, where one common feeling and purpose will be "the Union, it MUST and SHALL be preserved."

☞DR. C. N. HICKOK has fitted up a new and elegant room in the Bedford Hall, where he is better prepared than ever to perform all operations in Dentistry, having recently furnished himself with the latest and most approved instruments. The Doctor is one of the most skillful Dentists in Pennsylvania, a fact well known and acted upon in many parts of the Commonwealth. His work bears so strong a resemblance to nature, that but few can detect the difference, especially when he inserts full setts of teeth.

☞WILSON REILY, Esq. of Chambersburg, our candidate for Congress, will address the Democratic meeting on next Monday evening.

☞Rev. G. W. AUGHINBAUGH, of Emmitsburg, Maryland, will preach in the Presbyterian Church on next Sabbath morning and evening, at the usual hour.

JUG LAW.

Next week we will publish the votes of Mr. JORDAN and Mr. BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE in favor of the Jug Law and all its ridiculous provisions. And we will show how Mr. Jordan refused, by his vote, to submit the matter to a vote of the people.

BALTIMORE, August 19, 1856.

Correspondence of the Bedford Gazette.

Dear Sir:—Since my last letter to you the ball in Maryland has opened finely, and the political horizon continues to brighten. Full fourteen thousand Freemen assembled in Frederick city on the 7th inst. to listen to the teachings of Gen. Lewis Cass, and other great Statesmen of the age. More enthusiasm than was here developed has never been manifested.

On last evening there was a grand rally in our city. It was the greatest demonstration ever made in Monument Square; there was full an acre of people. Without exageration fifteen thousand persons were present. They were addressed by the old war-horse CASS, ex-Governor BIGLER, of your State, and others. Know Nothingism and Black Republicanism, (twin brothers) was well and severely handled. Thousands in our State have come over to the cause of Truth and Justice. Old Maryland, the pride of her people, whose escutcheon has never been blackened by a charge of treason, will follow the example of Kentucky, North Carolina, Missouri, Alabama, Arkansas, and Texas, by casting her electoral vote for Buchanan and Breckinridge. On this you may rely.

A great mass Meeting

Of the Democracy of Bedford County will be held in the Court-House in Bedford on MONDAY EVENING of the approaching Court. A number of Speakers will be in attendance. Democrats turn out and prepare for a noble defence of our glorious Union. The issue and the only issue before the people is:—"*Shall the Union be preserved?*"

Democratic Meeting in Schellsburg.

Old Napier, Juniata, and the surrounding neighborhood assembled in mass meeting at Schellsburg on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 20, and presented an appearance calculated to cheer the heart of every true patriot. No house in town was large enough to hold the people who had thus gathered together, and the consequence was that they had to repair to the commodious barn of A. J. Snively, Esq., and even this was not large enough for the occasion. Many were compelled to remain outside. On motion of JOHN S. SCHELL, Esq. the assemblage was organized by calling to the chair that old veteran, Maj. JAMES BURNS, now in the 96th year of his age—the names of the other officers have escaped our memory, the list not having been handed to us.

Hon. JOHN CESSNA first addressed the meeting in an animated and forcible speech, such as he always makes, and which was received with great enthusiasm. He concluded by introducing to the audience Hon. H. S. MAGRAW, formerly of Pittsburg, and at present Treasurer of Pennsylvania. Powerful as he has heretofore proved himself in debate (for better lawyers and abler advocates are few) he presented a tissue of arguments with a force and clearness that chained his auditors to the truth of every thing he presented. His speech on this occasion was one of the best of his life. Among other things he said that the Fremont Abolitionists now pointed to *Washington* as their first leader in anti-slavery doctrine; but forget or wilfully hide the fact that in Washington's administration Kentucky and Tennessee, *two Slave States*, were admitted into the Union. That they also hold up to view the immortal Jefferson as the embodiment of their political heresies on the slavery question; but keep in obscurity that portion of the history of his administration which says that it was he (Jefferson) who purchased Louisiana from the French, the territory of which then included that State, Arkansas, Missouri, and Kansas and Nebraska. That he took it with Slavery attached, and stipulated, among other things, that *the rights of the Masters should be protected*, and never attempted or suggested a slavery restriction. That Mr Madison signed the bill for the admission of Louisiana as a State—that these Fathers of the agreement are now claimed by the abolitionists, and that the policy initiated by them was against the admission of Slave States into the Union, and its restriction to those of the thirteen States which had slavery at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. These and the like pretensions of the Fremont Abolitionists were so successfully scattered to the winds by the facts and history of the country, as presented by the speaker, that we could only wish that the whole country could have been present to hear for themselves.

The Sumner and Brooks affair was well answered by charging upon J. Watson Webb of New York, and others of the same kidney, the murder of the lamented Cilly for words spoken in debate not half so gross as those of the Abolitionist Sumner. Such men as Webb, who now clamor so much for the privilege of debate, killed Cilley for simply speaking the truth of them in debate, and the present "freedom shrieker" had not a word of condemnation to offer! This Webb is the negro worshipper of New York who made a speech at the Convention which nominated Fremont! But this was not all. Mr. M. showed that FREMONT had proved himself the "great bully and blackguard" so eloquently applied by his friends to Brooks. That he had waylaid, in 1850, Mr. Foote of the U. S. Senate, for words spoken in debate, and committed a dastardly assault upon his person, which brought blood, as he entered the ante-chamber, and afterwards challenged him to fight a duel, notwithstanding he disclaimed any intention of giving personal offence in the language used by him in debate. This fact should be thrown in the teeth of the Free-*monsters* every time they name the case of "Bully Brooks."

The reply of Mr. M. to howling, bleeding Kansas was in point. The cry of suffering, bleeding Kansas comes from whom? From Ex-Governor Ritner, Thadeus Stevens, and a few more of that sort, who were delegates to the Convention which nominated Fremont. These men now profess to have a holy horror for civil war and alledged frauds upon the ballot box in Kansas; notwithstanding they are the identical conspirators who originated the famous "*Buckshot War*" for the avowed purpose of treating the election in the good *old State* of Pennsylvania as though it had never occurred! The speaker drew a vivid picture of the manner in which they manfactured majorities of thousands in townships that could only claim a few hundred *legal* voters! And how their champions fled from the back windows of the Senate chamber and hid among the tomb-stones of a grave yard near at hand when the honest Freemen of the Keystone appeared at the Capitol demanding that the Laws should be respected, and that the majority should rule at all hazards! The worst feature of the "Kansas Outrages," as represented by the abolitionists, did not half equal the outrages attempted by Ritner, Stevens, & Co. The fact should never be lost sight of, too, that the Abolitionists are the *authors* of all the outrages in Kansas, and instigated them with the view of making political capital for Fremont! There is no security for the people but in the election of JAMES BUCHANAN.

Mr. M. was followed by GEO. W. BOWMAN and Mr. SHANNON. The speech of Mr. S. was both interesting and amusing, and was well received. The meeting then adjourned with tremendous cheers for Buchanan, Breckinridge, the State and county ticket and the speakers.

The Young Men's "Glee Club" of Bedford entertained the crowd with several beautiful and patriotic songs, which were highly applauded.

Many OLD LINE WHIGS were present on the occasion, and gave us their respectful attention. To this honorable class of men we look for a strong support in this campaign, and we are satisfied we shall not look in vain. Democrats and old-line Whigs stand upon the same platform, our old differences having passed away. *We are Brethren.*

MEETING AT HOPEWELL, AUG. 21.

It is needless to say that the iron and coal region, with their mines and hard-fisted yeomanry, were out in their strength on this occasion. Broadtop was fully represented, as was Liberty also. The latter township came with music and banners. Wagons with their loads of voters came in with Flags streaming, and shouts for Buchanan, Breckinridge, Democracy, the State and County Ticket and the Union. When the train from Stonerstown came up it brought scores of good men and true. It was estimated that 400 persons were present. At the hour of 1 o'clock the meeting was organized by the appointment of the following officers:

President: James M'Ilheny—Vice Presidents, A. Kensinger, William Fluck, Frederick Oaks, Joseph Morrison, Asa Duvall, Samuel Hammel, Francis Grove, Henry Gates, Sr. and Jacob Fluck. Secretaries—T. Crisman, William Ayers, & Samuel Fluck.

Able and eloquent speeches were then delivered by Col. JOSEPH W. TATE, Hon. WM. P. SCHELL, Mr. IRISH, of Schuylkill, and Major SAMUEL H. TATE, which were received with enthusiastic cheers. Native and adopted citizens each to the other pledged themselves to support Buchanan, Breckinridge, the State and County Ticket and the Union. Hopewell will do her whole duty and no mistake. So look out for the train.

MORRISON'S COVE RESPONDS.

If zeal be a test of honesty of opinion, which, to a very great extent, it undoubtedly is, we have every reason to congratulate ourselves, as Democrats, on the meetings of Friday and Saturday last at

WOODBERRY AND PATTONSVILLE.

Whilst, as to numbers, they were highly respectable, the spirit manifested indicated the firm belief of the Democrats of the Woodberries in the injunction, that "It is good to be zealously affected always in a good thing."

At Woodberry the meeting was held at the house of Mr. Henry S. Fluck, the speakers occupying the porch, and the audience seats in the yard. William McDonald presided, assisted by John Stoudenhour, Joseph Barley, Jacob C. Brumbaugh, Henry S. Fluck, Dr. Oleig, Daniel Barley, Patrick Burns, and John Wisegarver and Joseph B. Noble as Vice Presidents, with Dr. Smith and John Potter as Secretaries.

The meeting at Pattonsville was in the large and comfortable school-house at that place. Major Jas. Patton presided, with Samuel Oster, William Spielman, Jacob Eversole, William Tutwiler, and Wm. S. Fluck as Vice Presidents, and John B. Fluck and William Grove as Secretaries.

Addresses were delivered at both meetings by Messrs. SHANNON, O. C. HARTLEY, HALL, and JOS. W. TATE. The issue made by the Black Republicans was fully and fairly discussed, the speakers planting themselves firmly on the platform that the people of every State and Territory ought and must, both of right and expediency, determine for themselves, at the ballot box, their own local institutions. This was treated by all the speakers as the only real issue before the country.

It is worthy of remark that in the village of Woodberry eight FREMONT Flags were suspended from dwelling houses of persons who, a few weeks ago, were considered ardent supporters of Filmore. In the course of his remarks at Pattonsville, Mr. SHANNON adverted to this defection of the Filmore men to the Black Republicans, and related a conversation he had that day held with Mr. John King of Bedford Forge, in which Mr. King admitted that his feelings were for Fremont, and that there were Fremont men upon the Filmore electoral ticket; and further, that he was at liberty to make any use of the declaration he saw proper. At the Hopewell meeting, in reply to a remark from Mr. SCHELL, touching this point, Mr. King said that the Filmore men only asked 7 electors, and that they got all they asked. Mr. King, it will be remembered, was a delegate to the Convention which selected what is called the Filmore Electoral Ticket. In corroboration of the charge that this "Filmore Ticket" is filled with the Abolition friends of Fremont, we invite especial attention to the following extracts from two of the leading K. N. "American" papers in Pennsylvania, the first the Organ of Gov. Pollock at the seat of Government:

"THE FILLMORE Electoral Ticket in Pennsylvania, contains the names of at least two men who are supporters of Fremont. These are G. W. Youngman, of the Fifteenth, and Caleb N. Taylor, of the Seventh District. There are also other names on the ticket which seem to us, from the antecedents of the persons named, extremely unreliable for Fillmore; but we await further developements. It is worth while, however, to bear in mind that the Convention which nominated this ticket refused to pass a resolution requiring the electors to pledge themselves to Fillmore and Donelson."—*Harrisburg Telegraph, Aug.* 21.

The Philadelphia Times says that yesterday we mentioned that Messrs. Youngman, Taylor and Phillips, who were nominated upon the Fillmore Electoral Ticket in this State had left Fillmore and came out for Fremont. We mentioned also Mr. Guth, the editor of a German paper in Lehigh county, who was a delegate in that (Fillmore) Convention had done likewise. To-day we add to the list the name of E. S. Duffield, Fillmore Elector for the Seventeenth Congressional District. How long will it be until the whole twenty-seven are rallying for Fremont? Not long we think.—*Pittsburg Daily Journal, Aug.* 23.

Pole Raising in Union.

The Democrats of Union Township and the surrounding neighborhood will hold a Mass Meeting at Louisville, in said Township, on Saturday next, at 1 o'clock P. M. when a splendid Hickory Pole will be raised in honor of the Democratic nominees. WILSON REILEY, Esq., the Democratic candidate for Congress, and several other speakers will be present to address the people. The Newry Brass Band will also be in attendance. A good time is expected.

MARRIED:

At the house of Ezekiel Cook, on the 14th inst. by Rev. W. Bradshaw Bachtell, Mr. Samuel Mixel of Snake Spring Valley, and Miss Rebecca Cook, of West Providence Township, Bedford county.

In Friends Cove, on the 21st inst. by the Rev C. F. Hoffmeier, Mr. Jacob Kegg to Miss Eve McKildowney, both of the above place.

☞A SECRET FOR THE LADIES.—HOW TO PRESERVE BEAUTY.—Don't use Chalk, Lily White, or any of the so-called cosmetics, to conceal a faded or sallow complexion.

If you would have the roses brought back to your cheek, a clear, healthy and transparent skin, and life and vigor infused through the system, get a bottle of Carter's Spanish Mixture, and take it according to directions. It does not taste quite as well as your sweet-meats; but, if after a few doses you do not find your health and beauty reviving, your step elastic and vigorous, the whole system refreshed and invigorated like a Spring morning, then your case is hopeless; and all the valuable certificates we possess, go for nought. It is the greatest purifier of the blood known; is perfectly harmless, and at the same time powerfully efficacious.

See advertisement.

Great Cure of Piles.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 12th, 1855.

Dear Sir—It is with much pleasure that I take this opportunity of informing you of the great benefit I have derived from the use of a few bottles of "*Hoofland's German Bitters.*" For a number of years I have been sorely and severely afflicted with a pain in the stomach, attended by severe attacks of the *Piles*, for which I tried a great many remedies, but without affording me any relief. Being advised to use the *German Bitters*, I did so, using in connexion, for the *Piles*, your *Spikenard Ointment*, and I now inform you that they have entirely cured me and restored me to health, and I would advise all the afflicted to use your valuable medicines, &c.

Respectfully yours, MARGARET REPSHER,
No. 45 Plum street, Camden, N. J.

Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia.

See advertisement.

DIED,

On the 19th inst. LAURA MARGARET, daughter of John and Caroline Hafer, after an illness of upwards of three years, which she bore with great patience, aged 6 years 5 months and 27 days. She was an intelligent and interesting child, and a favorite of all who knew her. She has exchanged a world of sorrow for a home in Heaven, and although she may not come back, her friends are invited to go to her.

At his residence in Philadelphia, on the 1st inst. of disease of the heart, Mr. JOHN H. HOFFES in the 41st year of his age. He was a kind and devoted husband and father.

"Alas! how hard to bend to fate's decree,
And, untepining, part from one like thee,
Fond tears of sorrow on thy grave we shed
And mourn thy loss till memory self be dead."

Near Leitersburg, Washington county, Md. Mrs. REBECCA FLORA, sister of Rev. W. B. Batchtell, of Bloody Run, Pa.

On the 20th inst. of Dropsy, Mrs. Mary Bowser, consort of John Bowser, aged 70 years, 10 months and 2 days.

Valuable Tannery for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale his valuable Tannery, situate in Napier Township, Bedford County, Pa., within five miles north of Schellsburg, in the finest bark region in the State.—The tract contains 6 acres, with a two story Dwelling house thereon erected, first rate saw Mill, Tan House 65 by 22 feet, 2 rooms—finishing shop, and beam shop. There are 16 lay away vats, 4 laches, 2 limes, 2 baits, 1 pool.—There are all the necessary out buildings on the property. Possession given on the 1st April next. For further particulars address the subscriber at Schellsburg, or Col. Joseph W. Tate, agent, Bedford, Pa. Any quantity of Bark can be had at from $1 75 to $2 per cord, cash.

ABRAHAM DENNISON.

Aug. 29, 1856—6m.

Vermin Destroyed.

Warranted free from Poison. S. Levi's Genuine RAT, MOUSE and ROACH Destroyer—to be had at Dr. B. F. Harry's New Drug & Book Store.

Aug. 29, 1856.

CAST IRON BOOT JACKS.

ON hand, and for sale, a very superior article of Cast Iron Boot Jacks. Call and see them.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

July 11, 1856.

The Gazette.

Meeting in Colerain.

The Democratic Meeting at Barndollar's School House in Colerain Township, on the 19th inst. was a demonstration highly creditable to the Democracy and old-line Whigs of that neighborhood and vicinity. That uncompromising Democrat, Col. HILL, of Bloody Run, brought up a large delegation from that place, with martial music and banners, which added greatly to the interest of the occasion. The meeting was eloquently addressed by Messrs. SPANG and SHANNON, when the assemblage adjourned with hearty cheers for Buchanan, the State and county ticket, Democracy and the Union. We regret that we did not receive a list of the officers.

Present to Mr. Buchanan.—Two very large Eagles, a present from the Democracy of San Francisco to Mr. BUCHANAN, arrived here on Wednesday last, by Adams' Express, and attracted a great deal of attention. They are fine specimens of that noble bird, and will, no doubt, be highly prized by that distinguished recipient.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

BALTIMORE, Aug. 26.

The flour market is firm, with sales of Ohio, Howard street and City Mills at $6.50. Wheat has advanced 7 cts.; sales of white at 150a160c.; good prime and choice red are sold at 140a145c. Corn is firm: sales of white at 57a58c., and yellow at 58a60c.

$20 Reward!

A reward of $20 will be paid for such information as will lead to the conviction of the K. N. Abolition thief or thieves, who, on last Sabbath morning, before day, stole from the Democratic Poles in St. Clairsville the beautiful FLAG placed there by the hands of the honest freemen of St. Clair and the adjoining Townships.

The people will thus see that we have thieving "ruffians" much nearer home than *Kansas.*

F. D. BEEGLE.

St. Clairsville, Aug. 22, 1856.

BEDFORD COUNTY INSTITUTE.

There will be a Teachers' Institute held in Bedford, commencing on Monday the first day of September, and continue four days. All teachers, school directors, and others, who take an interest in the improvement of our common schools, are earnestly invited to be present and participate.

Arrangements have been made to make the lectures and exercises, interesting and profitable to all—and more especially to teachers.

A number of able lecturers from abroad are expected—also the Superintendents of the neigboring counties. Lectures will be delivered on the various branches of Education and the best methods of teaching them. The whole theory, and practice of teaching, will be fully and ably treated. Teachers will have an opportunity to take an active part in the exercises if they wish. Even should they prefer to be silent visitors, they cannot fail to be vastly benefitted, and fully convinced that their time is well spent.

Females will be boarded by the citizens free of all charge, and males will be charged half price at the hotels.

It is to be hoped, and expected, that all the teachers of the county will be present, and by their counsel, advice, and assistance, aid in advancing the great cause of Education, in elevating the Teacher's profession, in promoting his usefulness at large, and in making the Common schools of our county, second to none in the state. Come one, come all—a hearty welcome awaits you.

Most of the best teachers in the county have signified their intention to be present and participate.

T. R. GETTYS,
County Sup't.

Aug. 15, 1856.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting.

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. **FRANCIS M. KIMMELL**, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and JOHN G. HARTLEY and JOS. B. NOBLE, Esqs. Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the 1st Monday of Sept. (being the 1st day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 15th day of Sept., in the year of our Lord 1856.

HUGH MOORE, *Sheriff.*

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the name of Weisel & Co., in the Carriage making and Blacksmithing business, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All business of the late Firm will be attended to by Michael & John G. Weisel, who will collect the outstanding notes and accounts and pay the debts.

WM. WEISEL.
MICHAEL WEISEL,
JOHN WEISEL.

May 27, 1856.

The undersigned have this day formed a partnership in the Carriage-making, and Blacksmithing business, under the name and firm of WEISEL & Co. We will endeavour by promptness, attention, and the character of our work, to merit and obtain a fair share of custom.—Our stand is the one heretofore occupied by Weisel & Foster, immediately East of town.

MICHAEL WEISEL,
JOHN WEISEL.

June 6, 1856—3m.

The best collection of Glees ever Published.

TIP-TOP GLEE AND CHORUS BOOK.

A new and choice collection of Copyrights never before harmonized, and many of the Gems of Modern German and Italian Composers, arranged in a familiar style, and adapted to the use of Glee Clubs, Singing Classes, and the Family Circle, by C. JARVIS and J. A. GETZE.

This work contains a great number of new and favorite songs, harmonized in a style adapted to general purposes, while many of the gems of Mendelsshon, Abt. Kuchen, and other celebrated composers, are presented in an original form. The great variety of musical compositions here introduced, eminently adapts it to the taste and capacity of the Singing School, the Glee Club and the Family Circle.

☞Price one dollar.

Just published by Lee & Walker, No. 188 Chesnut street, and J. B. Lippincot & Co., No. 20 North Fourth street, Philadelphia.

☞Sample copies will be sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of $1.

May 16, 1856—4m.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday the 1st day of September, 1856, at 1 o'clock, P. M. the following described Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of unimproved Mountain Land containing 400 acres more or less adjoining lands of Campbell Hendrickson William Gillin and others situate in Cumberland Valley township Bedford County and taken in execution as the property of William Hemming.

In the hands of administrator all the right title and interest of Robert Stewart dec'd in and to a tract of land containing 400 acres more or less on the top of Martin Hill and being unimproved situate and lying partly in Colerain and partly in Southampton townships Bedford County adjoining lands of John Cessna Esq in right of Mary Wiland on the north lands in right of Sebastian Kegg on the south lands in right of Jacob Whetstone on the east lands in right of Jacob Wiland on the west and taken in execution as the property of Robert Stewart dec'd.

All the right title and interest of defendant John Herr supposed to be the undivided half of a tract of land containing 21 acres and 16 perches more or less adjoining lands of Michael Moses Rebecca Sleek John Wolf and others situate in St Clair township Bedford County and taken in execution as the property of John Herr.

Also one tract of land containing 105 acres more or less about 75 acres cleared and under fence with a two story log house and kitchen attached and double log Barn thereon erected also an apple orchard thereon adjoining lands of James Allison Esq Jesse Blackburn and others situate in Napier township Bedford County and taken in execution as the property of Nathan Garretson.

Also one tract of land containing 110 acres more or less about 50 acres cleared and under fence with a story and half log house and double log Barn thereon erected adjoining lands of John Sills Johnathan Miller Augustus Greenawalt and others situate in Napier township Bedford County and taken in execution as the property of Maria Taylor.

Also one lot of ground in the Town of Woodberry fronting 60 feet on the Pattonsville and Woodberry turnpike road and extending back about 200 feet to lands of George R. Barndollar with a two story rough cast Tavern House Store room and frame stable thereon erected and as No 5 in general plan of said Town adjoining lot of Dr. Samuel Smith on the north and lot of Samuel J Castner on the south situate in Middle Woodberry township Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Schnebly.

Also one lot of ground containing about one acre more or less with a two story log house and log stable thereon erected adjoining lands of Henry Kauffman John Bowser and others situate in St Clair township Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of Conrad Appleman.

Also all of Defendants interest in and to a tract of land containing 90 acres more or less about 45 acres cleared and under fence with 2 two story log houses spring houses and 2 double log barns thereon erected also two apple orchards thereon adjoining lands of Edward Ward now John Keeffe's heirs on the east Jacob Sleek now George Ickes on the west and Peter Long in right of William Swagar on the south and now in possession of Andrew Adams Mary Bowser and George Ickes and taken in execution as the property of Ann Anderson David Robb & Wife Jane Anderson now Jane Morehead defts situate in St Clair township Bedford county.

Also all of defendant Samuel Sloans right title and interest in and to a tract of land containing 75 acres more or less about 40 acres cleared and under fence with an old Cabin house thereon erected adjoining lands of Rachel and Margaret Dotton Wm T Daugherty Edward B Trout and others situate in St Clair township Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of Samuel Sloan.

Also all the right title and interest of Joseph H Harbaugh in the following property to wit one tract of land containing 100 acres more or less about 60 acres of which is cleared and under fence with 2 one and a half story log houses log barn log stable and other out buildings thereon erected also an apple orchard thereon adjoining lands of Thomas Allison George C Davis William Barefoot and others situate in St Clair township Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of Joseph H. Harbaugh,

HUGH MOORE,
Aug. 8, 1856. *Sheriff.*

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1856, before the judges of the said Court—

On Motion of O. E. Shannon, Esq. the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Abraham Sparks, late of West Providence Township, deceased, to wit: Sarah Sparks, a sister, residing in Bedford County, Hannah, a sister intermarried with Solomon Hollar, residing in Bedford County, Joseph Sparks, a brother, residing in Bureau County, Illinois; Jonas Sparks, a brother, residing in Rock Island Co., Illinois; Mary, a Sister, the widow of Baltzer Morgart, deceased, residing in Bedford County, Delilah, a sister, intermarried with Uriah Hughes, residing in Bedford County, Rachel, a sister, intermarried with Moses Kennard residing in Athens County, Ohio; Solomon, a brother residing in Bedford County, and the issue of John, a deceased brother, to wit:—Sarah Sparks, residing in Rock Island County, Illinois and Rachel Sparks, Uriah H. Sparks, Delilah Sparks, William Sparks, Jonas Sparks, and John Sparks, all residing in Bedford County, and all being minors, all of whom, except Sarah, have for their Guardian William States, to be and appear at an Orphans Court to be held at Bedford in and for the County of Bedford, on the first Monday first day of Sept. A. D. 1856, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, undisposed of, at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of Said County, directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of Said Court at Bedford this 13th day of May, A. D. 1856.

D. WASHABAUGH, *Clerk.*

Attest—Hugh Moore, Sheriff.

August 8, 1856.

MORE SHOES AND GAITERS.

Just Received at Shoemaker's Colonade Store, Ladies, Misses, Childrens and Gents shoes. And also Ladies and Gents Gaiters.

August 8, 1856.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans Court held at Bedford in and for the County of Bedford on the 9th day of May A. D. 1856, before the Judges of the said Court—

On Motion of John Cessna Esq. the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Nathan Tredwell, late of Harrison Township (now Juniatta) deceased, to wit:—John Tredwell, and James Tredwell, both residing in Bedford County, Harriet Tredwell, who sold her interest to James S. Hinchman and Elizabeth B. Metzger, residing in Bedford County, Miller Tredwell, residing in Somerset County, Mary, intermarried with Alvy Boylan, residing in Bedford County, all of whom, except James S. Hinchman and Elizabeth B. Metzger alienees of Harriet Tredwell, have sold their interest in the real estate of said decedent to John Tredwell aforesaid, and Mulford Tredwell, who died leaving issue six children, to wit:—Nathan, Sophia, intermarried with F. B. Hill, John, Andrew, Mary and Phoebe, all residing so far as can be ascertained outside of the limits of Bedford County—to be and appear at an Orphans Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the first Monday, first day of September next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation, issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said County directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said Court at Bedford the 9th day of May A. D. 1856.

D. WASHABAUGH, *Clerk.*

Attest—HUGH MOORE, *Sheriff.*

Aug. 8, 1856.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford in and for the County of Bedford, on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1856, before the Judges of the said Court—

On motion of O. E. SHANNON Esq, the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of John Blair, late of Cumberland Valley Township, deceased, to wit:—William Blair, Archibald Blair, and John Blair, all residing in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, Elijah P. Blair residing in Lee county Iowa, Charity intermarried with Nathan Bortz residing in Bedford County Penna., James Blair residing in Bedford county Penna., and Mary intermarried with Nathan Perdew residing in Lee County Iowa, to be and appear at the Orphan's Court held at Bedford in and for the County of Bedford on the first Monday first day of September, A. D. 1856, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said court at Bedford the 14th day of May, A. D. 1856.

D. WASHABAUGH, *Clerk.*

Attest—HUGH MOORE, *Sheriff.*

Aug. 8, 1856.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the subscriber upon the Estate of Conrad Geyer, late of Juniata Township, in the County of Bedford, deceased. All persons having claims against the Estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted, to make payment immediately.

HENRY G. GEYER,
Administrator.

Juniata Tp. Aug. 1, 1856.*

MILLER WANTED.

WE wish to employ a competent Miller: a man without a family who understands conducting the business of a Merchant Mill in all its parts will receive good wages and constant employment. Satisfactory references required as to sobriety, honesty, &c. Address

FOLCK & SMITH,
Cumberland, Md.

REFERENCES.—Hon. S. L. Russell, and A. B. Cramer, Bedford, Pa.

Pleasant Mills, Aug. 15, 1856.

TO THE FARMERS.

The undersigned informs the farmers of Bedford and adjoining counties, that he has made arrangements by which he can furnish, to those desiring, the latest improved and best *AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS* of the day, embracing Scott's "Little Giant" Corn and Cob Grinder, guaranteed to grind from 8 to 15 bushels of feed per hour with one horse—Potts' Corn Stalk Cutter and Crasher, warranted to cut from 120 to 160 bushels of feed per hour—Hay and Straw Cutters, in variety—Wheat Drills and Corn Shellers, which are unsurpassed for cheapness and quality—Cultivators, Horse Hoes, Cider-mills, &c. &c. In short, every utensil used in or about a farm. Wishing to avoid all imposition, each machine sold by him will be warranted to work as represented, or *no sale;* and, as these machines are procured in most cases directly from the Patentees and Manufacturers, the purchaser will be secure in the right of using.

Prices will be as moderate, and, in some instances, less than the same machines can be procured *singly* from the Manufacturer.

As the demand is very great for the two first named machines, orders should be given soon by those wishing to purchase.

WILLIAM HARTLEY.

June 20, 1856—6m.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE undersigned have just opened their usual supply of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

and will take pleasure in showing them, to all who may favor us with a call. Great bargains will be offered for Cash, and all kinds of Country produce—or to punctual customers, a credit of six months will be given.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford, May 2, 1856.

MORE NEW GOODS

AT THE COLONADE STORE.

The undersigned are just receiving and opening at colonade store a fresh supply of New Goods, consisting in part of

French Needle worked Collars,
Black Silk and Felet Mitts,
Assorted Colored Kid Gloves,
Bonnet and Mantua Ribbon,
Black Silk Cravats,
Fancy Casimers,
Mireno Casimers,
Black Gro De Rhine Silks,
Belts Assorted Colors,
Hosiery of all kinds,

Also a prime lot of Groceries, consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Syrups, Molasses, Rice, Indigo, Tobacco, &c. &c.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

August 8, 1856.

MORE NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned has just returned home from the Eastern Cities with a large stock of Summer Goods, and is now exhibiting

AT CHEAP SIDE

a general assortment of new style of Summer Goods, comprising a great variety of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, which consists in part of black and fancy Silks, Challi, Lawns, DeLaines, Madonna Cloths, Alpacas, Debege, Mantillas, &c., &c. Also a great variety of black and fancy Cloths and Cassimeres. Linen and Cottonade for Gentlemen and Boys' wear.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & BONNETS.

Groceries—Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Shad, Herring and Mackerel, Bacon, Queensware, Hardware, Brooms, Buckets, Churns, &c.

The above stock consists of every article usually kept in store—all of which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH, or approved produce.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes by fair dealing and a desire to please, to continue to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

June 13, 1856. G. W. RUPP.

DAGUERREOTYPES
AND AMBROTYPES.

READER have you ever heard of GETTYS' inimitable Daguerreotypes? If not go at once to his Saloon and see for yourself; and if you want a likeness of yourself or friends, as true as Nature and Art combined can make it, that is the place to get it. If you want a picture put up in the most approved style and of the best materials—or, in short, if you want the worth of your money in a splendid Daguerreotype or Ambrotype, go to

GETTYS,

as he is the only Artist in Bedford County who can take the new style of Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

He spares no pains to give full satisfaction, and permits no picture to go out until he is confident that it will do so. Having just returned from the East, he is in possession of all the late improvements in the Art, and can assure his patrons that he can furnish them with a style of pictures not taken by any other person in the County.

Rooms at the "Exchange Building," or Odd Fellows Hall, immediately above the store of Mr. A. B. Cramer.

T. R. GETTYS, JR.

June 6, 1856.

LIST OF CAUSES

Put down for Trial at Sept. Term, (1st day) 1856.

Geo Mullen vs J Patterson et al
J S Morrison's admr's vs Crysher & Thomas
Saml S Stuckey vs Henry Keyser
G W Figart vs Griffith & Thomas
M M'Eldowney vs Saml Williams et al
J Patton et al vs E Lockart
C Colfelt vs Saml Amich
Jno Brideham vs same
A J Dunlap et al vs Asa Duval
Saml Davis vs John James
D Patterson use vs S Vondersmith
Jas Reynolds vs S M Barclay's admr's
Philip Weisel's adm'r vs E L Anderson Esq
Hohman & Cristy vs H & B Rail Road Co
Wood & Devereux vs John Figart
M Barthelow vs Jacob Hipple
H F Rohm vs Edward B Trout
Isaac Lipple vs F Hohman
Edward B Trout vs Saml Taylor
Henry Johnson vs Joseph Leasure
Jacob Stockenius vs Danl B Troutman Esq
Joshua Filler vs Saml Williams
John Dasher vs James Entriken
Joseph Harbaugh vs John Harbaugh et al
William Smith vs Charles Smith
Isaac Hull's admr's vs John Hull
James Moorehead et al vs Christopher Naugle

D. WASHABAUGH, *Register.*

Aug. 8, 1856.

Register's Notice.

All persons interested, either as heirs, creditors or otherwise are hereby notified that the following named persons have filed their accounts in the Register's office and they will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Bedford County on Friday the 5th day of September next for confirmation, at which time and place they may attend if they think proper:

The account of Amos Wertz adm'r. of Mary Statler late of Juniata Township dec'd.

The account of Jos B Noble Esq Exe'r of the last Will &c of Jacob Working late of South Woodberry township dec'd.

The account of O E Shannon Esq Guardian of the minor children of Solomon Rice late of Southampton township dec'd.

The account of Jesse Blackburn Exe'r of the last Will &c of Levi Lamburn late of St Clair township dec'd.

The account of Frederick Smith Guardian of John Feight minor son of John Feight late of Colerain township dec'd.

The account of John Burger adm'r of Susan Burger late of South Woodberry township dec'd.

The account of John Mower Esq Guardian of Victoria E. Tate one of the minor children of Wm Tate dec'd.

The account of David Shafer one of the Exec's of the last Will &c of Henry Shafer late of Colerain township dec'd.

The account of John Cessna Esq one of the Exec's of the last Will &c of Baltzer Morgart late of West Providence township dec'd.

The account of Samuel Blackburn adm'r of Daniel W Blackburn late of St Clair Township dec'd.

The account of Adam Stayer adm'r of Mary Stayer late of South Woodberry township dec'd.

The account of Henry P Diehl and Wm England admr's of Isaac Bingaman late of Colerain township dec'd.

The account of Geo H Spang Esq adm'r of Elias S Hook late of Cumberland Valley township dec'd.

The account of Samuel Carn Esq adm'r of Mary Sammell late of St Clair township dec'd.

The account of Francis Donahoe adm'r of James Donahoe late of Southampton township dec'd.

The account of Jacob Carper and David Stonerook admr's of Jacob Smith late of Middle Woodberry township dec'd.

The account of Jacob S Brumbaugh adm'r of Jacob Biddle late of South Woodberry township dec'd.

The account of John S Holsinger one of the executors of Christian Mock late of St. Clair township dec'd.

D. WASHABAUGH, *Register.*

Aug. 8, 1856.

☞NO HUMBUG.—H. H. HUTZ'S CELEBRATED Tetter Wash, is the only safe and sure remedy ever discovered for curing the Tetter, Ringworm, and all eruptions of the Skin. It is so infallible a remedy, that a perfect cure in all cases of Tetter is guaranteed, if attentively applied. In ordinary cases one bottle will be sufficent to perfect a cure. In bad cases, with a Tetter of long standing, more will be required. Price 25 cents per bottle. For sale at Dr. B. F. Reamer's Bedford. April 25, 1856-1y.

MANNY'S COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER, WITH "WOODS' IMPROVEMENT."

Farmers of Bedford and Blair Counties are informed that this justly celebrated machine can be had by application to

W. W. JACKSON,
A. DE ARMIT,
Agents for Blair and Bedford Counties.

July 4, 1856.

CHEAP CLOTHING.

S. HERSHMAN & CO., would respectfully inform the citizens of Bedford County, that they have opened a Clothing store in Hollidaysburg—No. 5, Loyd's Row.

July 4, 1856.

Purify Your Blood.

The Wonder of the Nineteenth Century.

Important and of great Consideration to the Suffering.

T. A. HURLEY'S SARSAPARILLA.

OF all the remedies that have been discovered during the present age for the "thousand ills that flesh is heir to" none equal this wonderful preparation.—Only three years have elapsed since the discoverer (who spent a decade in studying, experimentalizing, and perfecting it) first introduced it to the public, and it is already recognized, by the most eminent physicians in all parts of the country to be the most surprising and effective remedy for certain diseases of which they have knowledge.

All other compounds or syrups of the root, have hitherto failed to command the sanction of the faculty, because, on being tested, they have been found to contain noxious ingredients which neutralize the good effects of the Sarsaparilla, and often times injure the health of the patient. It is not so with Hurley's preparation.

This is the pure and genuine extract of the root, and will on trial, be found to effect a certain and perfect cure of the following complaints and diseases:

Affections of the Bones,	Habitual Costiveness,
Debility,	Indigeston,
Diseases of the Kidneys,	Liver Coplaints
Dispepsia,	Piles,
Erysipelas,	Pulmonary Diseases,
Female Irregularities,	Scrofula or King's Evil,
Fistula;	Syphilis,
And all Skin diseases.	

Besides curing the above, it is also known to be a great and powerful tonic, purifying the blood and invigorating the system.

In short, it is, without exception, in the cases mentioned, and its general effect on the system, the most efficacious as it is the most desirable remedy of the age. It is already extensively used throughout the country and is fast obtaining an European reputation. The instances of cures it has effected are daily coming to the proprietors knowledge, and he has no hesitation in recommending it to one and all who desire to procure relief from suffering. One bottle being tried, its effects will be too apparant to admit of further doubt.

Recollect Hurley's Sarsaparilla is the ONLY GENUINE ARTICLE in the market.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

☞This medecine can be procured at all extensive Drug houses.

July 4, 1856—1y*.

For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, low, a fine toned Vienna Rosewood Piano Forte.

SAM'L. BROWN.

June 20, 1856.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

Valentine Steckman, Proprietor.

☞Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms.

May 9, 1856.

REMOVED.

The undersigned, thankful (as advertisements say) for past favors at the Colonade store, in Bedford, would respectfully announce to his patrons and friends generally, that he has removed his entire stock of goods to his new brick store room lately occupied by Peter Radebaugh, opposite the Bedford Hotel. His supply of goods is fresh, new and fashionable. His new room has been neatly and elegantly fitted up and remodeled.

All kinds of produce are taken in exchange for goods.

He hopes to be continued in the favor of his patrons and the public. JACOB REED.

July 4, 1856.

Gaiters and Shoes.

The subscriber would announce to the public that he has just received, and will constantly keep, an assortment of Gentlemen's City made Gaiters and Shoes, also Misses and children Shoes, which he will sell as low as they can be bought any where else, and will sew all *rips* gratis. As he has but a small profit on these Shoes, all sales must be cash.

He continues to carry on the Boot and Shoemaking Business in all its branches at his old stand, and is prepared to accommodate, in the best manner, all who favor him with a call. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

WM. CLAAR.

Bedford, July 18, 1856.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of John W. Allen, late of Napier Township, Bedford County, deceased, will make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MARGARET ALLEN,
Adm'x.

July 18, 1856.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration have been granted to the subscriber, residing in Juniata Township, on the Estate of Charles Zumbrun, late of said Township, deceased. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it are desired to present them properly authenticathd for settlement.

GIDEON HITECHEW.

Aug. 15, 1856.*

NOTICE.

Letters of Administration, de bonis non, on the estate of David Stoner, late of South Woodberry Township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, residing in said Township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOS. B. NOBLE.
Adm'r de bonis non.

July 18, 1856.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM, containing 200 acres, more or less, in Franklin County, Pa., is offered for sale. Particulars can be had by inquiring of the subscriber in Bedford.

VALENTINE STECKMAN.

May 16, 1856.

REMOVED.

The undersigned take this method of informing their former patrons, and the public in general, that they have removed their entire Stock of goods from the West end of Bedford to the Colonade Store, lately occupied by Capt Jacob Reed, where they will be pleased to see their old customers, and all who will favor them with a call.

All kind of produce taken in exchange for goods at cash prices.

They hope by fair dealing and evincing a desire to please, to continue to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

July 25, 1856.

Just received and for sale a prime lot of Groceries, consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Indigo, Starch, Tobacco, Syrops, and Molasses, which will be sold low by

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

July 25, 1856.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY & FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his Mill Property, situate in Licking Creek Township, Fulton county, one half-mile north of the Turnpike Road and six miles west of McConnelsburg.—The Mill is nearly new, is large, and well finished, has overshot wheels, four run of stones, three of which are Burrs, metal gearing, and all necessary machinery for custom or Merchant work, and is capable of doing a large business.

The Mansion or Mill tract contains 214 acres and allowance, patented land, 150 of which are cleared, principally good bottom land, suitable for meadow or plough land. The improvements are a good Dwelling house, large Barn, Miller's house, Stables, &c., all built within a few years and in good repair.

Also one tract of timber land, adjoining the above, containing 283 acres and allowance, a considerable part of which might be cleared, being land of good quality.

Also a small piece of land adjoining the first mentioned tract, containing six acres, purchased for a water right.

As the subscriber resides over thirty miles from the above property, he will sell it low and on easy terms: a considerable portion of the purchase money can remain on interest, if desired, for a number of years.

Possession will be given 1st April next.

For further particulars address the subscriber, Pattonsville P. O. Bedford County, Pa.

JOS. B. NOBLE.

July 25, 1856.

P. H. Shires' MACHINE SHOP.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the Farmers of Bedford and adjoining counties, and the public in general, that he has now on hand at his Shop in Bedford, a large assortment of Thrashing Machines, which includes his four horse PREMIUM MACHINE. It will be remembered that this Machine took the FIRST PREMIUM at our County Fair last fall. It is constructed with tumbling Shaft and Strap combined; also four horse tumbling Shaft Machines of the very best kind—also two and three horse tumbling Shaft power—and our old and well-known four horse Strap Machine, which, for strength and durability, cannot be surpassed anywhere. Farmers will please notice that we are now prepared to furnish Machines on the most favorable and accommodating terms, and at the very lowest prices possible. Horses, Grain, Lumber, and all kinds of trade will be taken in payment for Machines. All kinds of repairing of Machines of different kinds and all other farming utensils done on the most reasonable terms, of the very best materials, and at the shortest notice.

☞All our Machines warranted one year if properly used. Please come this way for a good and cheap Machine.

PETER H. SHIRES,
July 25, 1856—3m. Machinest.

MORE NEW GOODS.

Just received, at Reed's New Store, a fresh supply of late Style and Fancy Goods, embracing a large lot of

Ladies' Dress Goods,
French Needle Worked Collars,
Fancy Silks,
Gros de Rhine's,
Blk. Silk Fringes.
Dotted Swiss,
Striped do.
Plaid Naunsook,
Bonnet Ribbons,
Mantua do.
Blk. Silk Cravats,
Byron Collars,
Merino Cassimere,
Gents half-Hose, Mixed and Bro'n.

Also a prime lot of Family Groceries, consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Corn Starch, Syrup, Molasses, &c. &c.

July 18, 1856.

TO THE LADIES.

THE subscriber would invite the attention of the Ladies to a new article intended to deposite water from the wash-bowl—a convenient and handsome accompaniment to the wash-stand, preferable to anything of the kind yet in use.

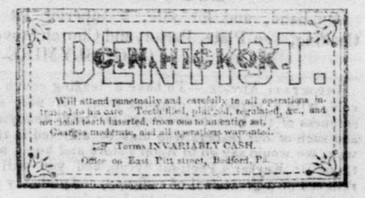
GEO. BLYMIRE.

July 11, 1856.

MRS. E. GOODZEIT,
MILLINER, BEDFORD PA.

IS prepared to furnish Ladies and Misses with every variety of SPRING AND SUMMER BONNETS, on the most favorable terms. She has just received from the City a large and elegant assortment of Bonnets, Flats, &c., which she is prepared to trim so as to suit the taste of the purchaser. She keeps constantly on hand Bonnet Silks, Ribbons, Flounces, Laces, and all other trimmings, to which she respectfully invites the attention of the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity. She also keeps Bonnets ready trimmed. From long experience in the business, she feels satisfied that she can please all who favor her with their custom, both as to style and price. Thankful for the flattering encouragement heretofore received, she asks a continuance of the patronage of the public.

Bedford, May 23, 1856—1y.


DENTIST.
C. RANDOLPH.
Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations in Dentistry in his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.
☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.
Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

C. LOYER,

Merchant Tailor,

Takes this method of anouncing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, and strangers visiting the place, that he has just received at his old stand in Bedford, next door west of the Bedford Hotel, the richest assortment of Cloths, &c., he has ever yet offered to the public, and to which he invites the attention of purchasers, satisfied that he can accommodate, both as to price and quality, all who favor him with a call. He has a Superior article of cloth, for boy's clothing, which he can sell so low as to astonish those who examine its quality.

☞Garments, of every description, in his line, made to order on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

☞He would direct attention to the following list, as comprising some of the leading articles to be found in his establishment:

Blk. Cloths, ranging in price from $2,50 to $9,00 per yard;
Blue Cloths;
Olive Browns & Greens;
Blk. Casimeres;
" Doe-Skins;
French Fancy Casimeres;
Linen Drillings;
Plain & Figured Grenadiens;
Superior article of Blk. Satin;
Velvets;
Marseilles Vestings;
Buff Cassimeres;
A fine article of Shirts, latest style;
Lisle thread under Shirts & drawers;
Cotton " "
Shirt collars latest style;
Lawn Cravats;
Blk. Silk "
White Linen Hand'fs;
Summer Stocks:
Superior article of French Suspenders;
Blk. Kid Gloves;
Fancy Colored Kid Gloves;
Silk "
Lisle thread "

and all other articles usually kept by Merchant Tailors and Gent's furnishing stores.

Bedford, May 16, 1856.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and the public in general, that he has removed his HARDWARE STORE to the new building second door west of the Bedford Hotel, where he has just received and opened an extensive assortment of Hardware, embracing almost every article in that line of business. His stock of SADDLERY is of the best quality, and was selected with great care. He would respectfully invite all in want of articles in the Hardware line, to give him a call, satisfied that he can please all who do so.

JOHN ARNOLD.

May 13, 1856.

BOOK AGENCY.

The subscribers have established a Book Agency in Philadelphia, and will furnish any book or publication at the retail price free of postage. Any persons, by forwarding the subscription price of any of the $3 Magazines, such as Harpers', Godey's, Putnam's, Graham's Frank Leslie's Fashions, &c. will receive the magazines for one year and a copy of a splendid lithograph portrait of either Washington, Jackson or Clay; or, if subscribing to a $2 and a $1 Magazine, they will receive a copy of either of the three portraits. If subscribing to $6 worth of Magazines, all three portraits will be sent gratis. Music furnished to those who may wish it.

Envelopes of every description and size in large or small quantities furnished. Seal Presses, Dies, &c. sent to order.

Every description of Engraving on Wood executed with neatness and dispatch. Views of Buildings, Newspaper Headings, Views of Machinery, Book Illustrations, Lodge Certificates, Business Cards, &c. All orders sent by mail promptly attended to. Persons wishing views of their buildings engraved can send a Daguerreotype or sketch of the building by mail or express.

Persons at a distance having saleable articles would find it to their advantage to address the subscribers, as we would act as agents for the sale of the same.

BYRAM & PIERCE.
50 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. H. BYRAM. T. MAY PIERCE.

May 16, 1856—1y.

THE WEST BRANCH INSURANCE CO.,

OF LOCK HAVEN, PA.

Insures Detached Buildings, Stores, Merchandize, Farm Property, and other Buildings, and their contents, at moderate rates. Capital, $300,000. Charter Perpetual.

DIRECTORS.—Hon. John J. Pearce, John B. Hall, Charles A. Mayer, Charles Crist, Peter Dickinson, Hon. G. C. Harvey, T. T. Abrams, D. J. Jackman, W. White, Thos. Kitchen.

HON. G. C. HARVEY, Pres.
T. T. ABRAMS, Vice Pres.
THOS. KITCHEN, Sec'y.

REFERENCES.—Samuel H. Lloyd, A. A. Winegardner, L. A. Mackey, A. White, James Quiggle, John W. Maynard, Hon. Simon Cameron, Thos. Bowman, D. D., Wm. Vanderbelt, Wm. Fearon, Dr. J. S. Crawford, A. Updegraff, James Armstrong, Hon. Wm. Bigler.

A. S. RUSSELL,
Ag't for Bedford and Fulton Counties.
Bedford, May 16, 1856—1y.

FISHING TACKLE AND GUNS.

THE subscribers call attention to their stock of Fish Hooks and Tackle of every description. Cane Reeds, Sea Grass, Trout Flies, Lines, &c. Also, Fine English and German Guns, Revolving Pistols, Percussion Caps and Sporting Apparatus generally.

For sale at lowest CASH PRICES, Wholesale and Retail.

JOHN M. HEYBERGER & BRO.
No. 47 North Second St. Philadelphia.
May 16, 1856—3m.

STOVES!

ON hand, and for sale, a superior lot of Cooking, Ten Plate, Parlor, and Church Stoves.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

IMPORTANT ADVICE.—To have a teazing cough or cold, with a perpetual dripping from the nose and soreness of the breast and lungs is truly annoying, and such of our readers who may be afflicted in that way, we would say go to Rupp's store and buy a bottle of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, and you will be relieved of a great deal of suffering, and probably saved from some more formidable lung disease.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to the public that he has removed his Tinning Establishment to the building recently occupied by Mr. Luther, as a Confectionary Store, in the Diamond, where he is better prepared than ever to accommodate his customers with every article in the line of his business, either wholesale or retail, and hopes they will give him a call at his new location.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Nov. 24, 1854.

The Wonder of the Age!—Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT is warranted to cure Cholera, Colic, Sea Sickness, Chronic Rheumatism, Tooth ache, Head ache, and Pains of all kinds or no pay. Great cure of Rheumatism. Capt. COMSTOCK, of the steamer Baltic (Collins line,) was cured of a severe attack of Chronic Rheumatism in a few days by Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venitian Liniment. Case of Cholera. Mr. J Wright of the Firm of J. Wright & Co. of No. 116 Chartree St. New. Orleans, was immediately cured of an attack of Cholera by Tobias' Liniment. Vomiting and Colic. Mrs. Joseph Nicholl, No. 16 Essex St. New York, was cured of an attack of Colic and Vomiting by Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment.—Depot 60 Gourtland St. New York. Sold by all the Druggists. Agent—ROBERT FYAN, Bedford: A. Bunn, Schellsburg: John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill: V. Wyant, Toll House east of Bloody-Run, J. Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run. Nov. 7, 1855.—1y.

NEW WHOLESALE DRUG STORE!

J. SPENCER THOMAS,
No. 26, South Second Street, Philadelphia,
Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Acids, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Colors, White Lead, French and American White Zinc, Window Glass, Glassware, Varnishes, Brushes, Instruments, Ground Spices, and all other articles usually kept by Druggists, including Borax, Indigo, Glue, Shellack, Potash, &c. &c. &c.

☞All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. Country merchants are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Goods sent to any of the Wharves or rail-read stations. Prices low and goods warranted. March 14, 1856—1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

MRS. COOK would announce to her friends, and the public, that the Washington Hotel is now fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

☞A young gentleman of high qualification and courteous deportment has charge of the establishment.

☞The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel.

☞Terms as moderate as any other house in the place.

☞Daily Mail Stages from Alaquippa and Cumberland—also tri-weekly Lines from Hollidaysburg and Pittsburg stop at this Hotel.

Bedford, April 25, 1856.

CARPETING.—All Wool, Rag, Cotton and Hemp Carpeting.

Floor Oil Cloths, White and Check Matting just received by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS!!

THE subscriber would announce to his old friends, as well as to the public at large, that he has opened an ENTIRELY NEW STORE in the Borough of Bedford, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel, where he has just received a stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS of a superior quality, embracing almost every article in the DRY GOODS and GROCERY LINE, to which he invites the especial attention of the people, who may find it to their interest to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. His Goods will be exhibited with pleasure, whether purchased or not.

SAMUEL BROWN.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscriber has removed his Clothing Store to the room next door to the office of Dr. Watson, where he has on hand, and will constantly keep, a general assortment of Clothing for Men and Boys, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, and to which he respectfully invites the attention of purchasers.

ISAAC LIPPEL.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

CLOTHING STORE.

S. SONABORN would announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has just received another large supply of Spring and Summer Clothing for Men and Boys, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

WM. SHAFFER, MERCHANT TAILOR,

WOULD announce to his former patrons, and the public generally, that he has just received, from Philadelphia, a large and well selected assortment of the most choice Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings—also summer wear of every description, to which he invites the attention of purchasers. His cloths, &c., were selected with great care, and he can recommend them as being equal, at least, to any to be found in the place. He also keeps Ready-made clothing of every description, at very low prices—and is prepared to cut and make garments on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. He respectfully invites the public to give him a call.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

Henry S. King,

(Of the late Firm of King & Moorhead,)
Commission Merchant,
DEALER IN PIG METAL, BLOOMS,
Western Produce, &c. &c. &c.
No. 76, Water Street, below Market,
Pittsburg, Pa.

The undersigned will continue the Commission Business at the above place; and having provided himself with suitable conveniences for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, Produce, &c. is now prepared to receive consignments.

By long experience in the business, and by constant attention, he hopes to merit a generous share of trade, which he respectfully solicits.

HENRY S. KING.

April 27, 1855.

The University's FAMILY REMEDIES,

Issued under the seal, Sanction and Authority of the University of Free Medicine and popular knowledge, Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, April 20th, 1853, with a Capital of $100,000, mainly for the purpose of arresting the evils of Spurious and Worthless Nostrums; also, for supplying the community with Reliable remedies wherever a Competent Physician cannot or will not be employed. This Institution, (located in Philadelphia No. 68 Arch Street, where applications for new Agencies will be received,) has purchased from Dr. John R. Rowand, his Celebrated Rowand's Tonic Mixture, Known for upward of twenty-five years as the only sure and safe cure for FEVER and AGUE, &c., and his inestimable Remedy for Bowel Complaints, Rowand's Compound Syrup of Blackberry Root, which highly improved and Popular remedies, together with The University's Remedy for Complaints of the Lungs; The University's Remedy for Dispepsia or Indigestion; The University's Remedy for Costive Bowels; Also the University's Almanac may be had at the Branch Dispensary.

For sale at the Store of Dr. Blair, in Cumberland Valley.

Nov. 23, 1855.

Jos. W. Tate,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,

Has for sale 8 Farms and 12,000 acres of land in Bedford and Fulton counties. Lands sold in quantities to suit purchasers.

Bedford, March 7, 1856—1y.

John Moorhead,

(Successor to King & Moorhead)
WHOLESALE GROCER
AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And dealer in Fish, Bacon, Cheese, Dried Fruit, Lard, Lard Oil, Flaxseed Oil, White Lead, Pig Lead, window Glass, Glassware, Iron and Nails, Star and Tallow Candles, Variegated and Rosin Soap, and Pittsburg manufactures generally. No. 27, Woodstreet, Pittsburg, Pa.

Particular attention given to the sale of Pig Metal and Blooms, and liberal advances made thereon. Feb. 15, 1856—1y.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas and John King, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with them, are requested to attend to their liquidation without delay.

THOMAS KING,
June 1, 1854. JOHN KING.

Having this day associated Henry S. King, of the City of Pittsburg, with us in the business of manufacturing Iron, the business will be conducted under the name and firm of John King & Co.

THOMAS KING,
June 9, 1854. JOHN KING.

D. Border,

Clock & Watch Maker

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constautly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the bert style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satistied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 1855.

Gentlemens' Gaiters and Shoes—Mens' and Boys Shoes and Boots; also Ladies, Misses, and Childrens do., for sale by

CRAMER & CO.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Tuesday April 1st, 1856, Trains will leave daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Going South, leave junction with Pennsylvania Railroad at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. Going North, leave Stonerstown at 6.30 A. M. and 1 o'clock, P. M.

TRAINS NORTH, LEAVE

	A. M.	P. M.
Stonerstown,	6.30	1.00
Fisher's Summit,	6.46	1.18
Rough & Ready,	7.03	1.33
Coffee Run,	7.11	1.41
Marklesburg,	7.23	1.53
M'Connellstown,	7.43	2.13
Arrive at Huntingdon,	7.58	2.28

TRAINS SOUTH, LEAVE

	A. M.	P. M.
Huntingdon,	9.00	5.00
M'Connellstown,	9.15	5.15
Marklesburg,	9.35	5.35
Coffee Run,	9.47	5.47
Rough & Ready,	9.55	5.55
Fisher's Summit,	10.12	6.12
Arrive at Stonerstown,	10.28	6.28

By this arrangement passengers East will connect with the 3 o'clock P. M. Mail Train on the Pennsylvania Rail Road; also the Fast Line, 9.32 P. M., for Philadelphia.

The 5 o'clock train from Huntingdon will leave after the arrival of the Mail Train from Philadelphia, thus causing no detention to passengers for Broad Top or Bedford. Passengers going West will arrive at Huntingdon in time to take either the 5 o'clock Mail Train or the Fast Line at 8.08 P. M.

Fifty pounds baggage allowed each passenger. Freight received by the Conductor and forwarded to any of the above points at *owner's risk*. For any further information enquire at the office of Transportation Department, Huntingdon.

JAMES BOON,
April 11, 1856. Superintendent.

BOOK BINDING STORE.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the Public that he still continues to carry on the

BOOK BINDING,

in No. 8 of the Franklin Buildings Chambersburg; where all binding entrusted to his care will be punctually attended to, and bound with neatness and care.

He still continues to keep on hand a good assortment of RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL Miscellaneous Blank and School Books, Stationery &c., which he will sell on moderate terms.

THOS. W. WRIGHT.

Dec. 7, 1855.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE AND LOT in Bedford, and a valuable SAW MILL in Shade Township, Somerset county.

The subscribers will sell, on reasonable terms, at private sale, a comfortable dwelling house and lot of ground pleasantly situate in the borough of Bedford.

Also, they will sell, on reasonable terms, a valuable tract of land in Shade Township, Somerset county, containing 390 acres. This land is well covered with cherry, poplar, white pine, spruce, and other timber, and has a fine water power with a good Saw Mill thereon erected. For further information inquire of

MANN & SPANG.

Dec. 28, 1855.

TOOTH ACHE.—Persons are not generally aware that Dr. Keyser's Tooth Ache remedy, prepared by him at 140 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa. and for sale at Rupp & Oster's in this place will stop immediately an aching tooth. Whoever tries it will be convinced.

Dec. 8, 1854.

Notice.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, trading under the name and firm of SANSOM & GEPHART, in the Dry Goods business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to have their accountss settled up by the 1st of May. The books and accounts will be found in the hands of A. J. Sansom until that time.

A. J. SANSOM.
WM. GEPHART.

April 1, 1856.

The undersigned will continue the business in the room lately occupied by Isaac Leppel on the corner of Juliana and Pitt Streets, opposite Dr. F. C. Reamer's Drug and Book Store, where he will be happy to see all his friends.

A J. SANSOM.

April 11, 1856.

GUN SMITHING.

DANIEL B. BORDER respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has removed his shop to the house in the east end of Bedford, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh, where he is prepared to manufacture *Double and Single barrel Rifles* and *Double and Single barrel Shot Guns* of the best quality.

☞All repairing of guns, locks, &c., done with neatness and despatch.

May 26, 1854.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

C. N. HICKOK, Dentist.

OFFICE on Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa. Teeth plugged, Regulated, &c. and artificial teeth inserted from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted. *Terms.—CASH.*

Bedford, May 3, 1850.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

Wm. Henry Leas,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Fort Desmoines, Iowa,

WILL give special attention to locating lands—investing money—paying taxes—making collections, &c., &c.

☞*Refers to Gen. Bowman and Hon. Job Mann.* Sept. 8, 1854.

Bedford Hotel,

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞*All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

Cooking Stoves.

On hand and just receiving a lot of new paterns of Cooking Stoves, for wood and coal, at

BLYMIRES.

In addition to his former stock, the subscriber has received a splendid assortment of Brass, Bell Mettle, Iron and English Kettles, which will please all in want of the article,—also a variety of other articles useful for house keepers. He has also on hand a lot of pump chains and fixtures, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit.

GEORGE BLYMIRE.

May 19, 1854.

WANTED at Reed's Colonade Store.—Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, and Buckwheat—also all other approved produce, in exchange for goods at cash prices.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

The Great Purifier of the Blood!

NOT A PARTICLE OF MERCURY IN IT.

Let the Afflicted Read and Ponder!

An Infallible Remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Postules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Ague and Fever, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an Injudicious Use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

☞This great alterative medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by thousands of grateful patients from all parts of the United States, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, "CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE." Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all Diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

The large number of certificates which we have received from persons from all parts of the United States, is the best evidence that there is no Humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the wonderful effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call on the AGENT and get a Circular and Almanac, and read the wonderful cures this truly greatest of all medicines has performed.

None genuine unless signed WILLIAM S. BEERS, & Co., Proprietors, No. 304 Broadway, New York.

Sold by Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford; J. M. BARNDOLLAR, Bloody Run; A. B. BUNN, Schellsburg, and by Dealers in Medicines everywhere. Oct. 20, 1855.—1y.

LIVER COMPLAINT, Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by
DR. C. M. JACKSON,
No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

J. D. SPRING, Laceyville, Pa., April 6, 1854, says: "I can get you some good certificates for your German Bitters in this vicinity if you wish them. A lady purchasing some of it this week, says that it is by far the best medicine she ever knew, having done her and her daughmuch good, &c."

S. B. LAWSON, Benfard's Store, Somerset Co., Pa., August 15, 1853, says: "I am much attached to your German Bitters, having used two bottles of it, which I procured from S. Kurtz, your agent at Somerset, and found great relief from in disease of the Liver. I find it has great effect upon my lungs, strengthening and invigorating them, which, as I am a public speaker, is a great help to me."

DR. GILES, Newton Hamilton, Pa., May, 1851, said: I have used myself half a dozen bottles of your German Bitters for Liver complaint and diseases of a nervous character, resulting from the abuse of mercury. I was poisoned and afflicted with spasms from the use of this latter article. The German Bitters is the first article from which I obtained any relief. I have also given the article to many dyspeptics, with the most salutary result. I think as many more bottles will cure me."

J. C. YOUNG, Esq., of Dauphin, Pa., writes May 5, 1851: "I was afflicted with General Debility, Intestinal weakness and Costiveness, for which I used many different remedies without relief. I at last used your Hoofland's German Bitters. I took a few bottles according to directions, and was completely cured. I have not been so healthy for ten years as I have been since I took your Bitters, which is about one year ago."

The Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, always strengthening the system and never prostrating it.

Sold by dealers in medicine and storekeepers everywhere. And by

Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford, Pa.
Oct. 20, 1855.—1y.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. E. P. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,
CHAMBERSBURG.

☞They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

. They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

HUMMEL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

EVERY ONE who has used Hummel's Essence of Coffee, knows that one package will go as far as 4 pounds of the best Java Coffee, and coffee made by this Essence will preserve perfectly the real taste of Java coffee, but will have a more delicate and finer flavor, a finer color, and will certainly be much wholesomer for every person than pure Java Coffee.

☞For sale at Dr. B. F. HARRY'S new Drug and Book Store. Oct. 7, 1853.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

S. J. M'CAUSLIN, FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

HAS removed his shop to the new Building second door West of the Bedford Hotel, where he is fully prepared to make all kinds of garments for Men and Boys in the most fashionable style, and on reasonable terms. Having had much experience in the business, and being determined to use his best exertions to please, he hopes to receive a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public.

☞Garments cut to order on the shortest notice.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

New Drug & Book Store.

WE wish it distinctly understood by this community and country, that we pay particular attention to the selection of our Drugs and Medicines, purchasing none but the *very best* and *purest articles*. We have for sale cheap all the approved popular patent medicines, *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Medicines*, Pain Killer, and all the Sarsaparillas. Also Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, fancy soaps, colognes, pommades, ox marrow, &c. We also keep constantly on hand a general assortment of *School & Miscellaneous Books*, Blank Books, Cap and Post Paper, &c., &c., &c. In fact, if you want anything in the Drug, Medicine, Book, Soap or Brush line, call at the New Drug and Book Store and you *shall* be accommodated.

B. F. HARRY.

Jan. 13, 1854.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,
Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

LAW NOTICE.

W. J. BAER, Attorney at Law:

WILL practice regularly in the Courts of Bedford County hereafter. He may, during Court Weeks, be consulted at his room at the Washington Hotel.

Nov. 23, 1855.

St. Nicholas Hotel,

Cumberland, Md.

The Proprietor respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that this house has recently been thoroughly re-fitted and completely renovated, and is now ready to receive guests.

It is the earnest desire and intention of the Proprietor to give perfect satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage. A liberal share is confidently expected.

SAMUEL LUMAN, *Proprietor.*
Successor to H. R. Dow & Co.
Cumberland, Aug. 10, 1855.

NEW GOODS.

MRS. SARAH E. POTTS would respectfully announce to the Ladies of Bedford that she has just received and opened, at her store in Bedford, the most elegant assortment of

DRESS GOODS

ever brought to the place, embracing Silks, Crapes, Challies, Lawns, Berages, plain and figured Suisses, French and Domestic Ginghams, Suisse and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings, Bonnets, Parasols, Shawls and Mantillas of the latest and most elegant styles. Gloves, Mitts, Hose, Undersleeves, Collars, Dress Trimmings. Handkerchiefs, and Ladies, Misses, and Childrens Gaiters, Boots, and Shoes, in great variety. In brief, her entire stock has been selected with the greatest care, and is general enough to please the tastes of all, whether plain or gay. Please call and judge for yourselves.

May 16, 1856.

CAUTION!

All persons are cautioned against trespassing on my farm—either by fishing, hunting, or otherwise, as I am determined to enforce the law against all persons so offending without respect to persons. WM. CHENOWETH.

Bedford Township, April 25, 1856.